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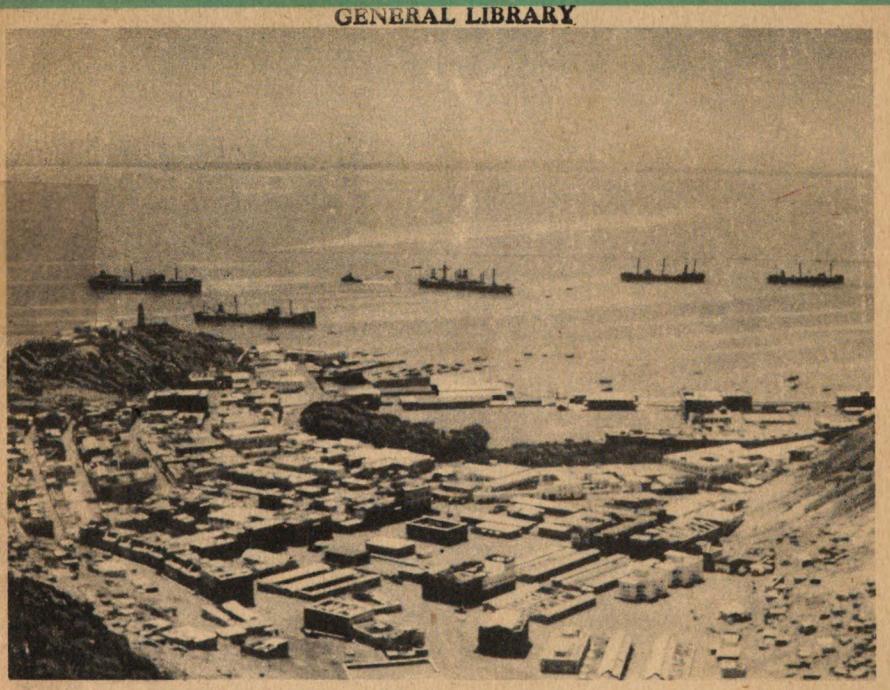
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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

Aden

1946

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LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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IN 1940. PUBLICATION OF THE SERIES OF Colonial Annual Reports was suspended. The Reports now being issued cover the events of the first year after the war, and in many cases reference is made to progress during the war years.

All issues in the new series will have a pictorial cover and most will contain four pages of illustrations and a map of the Dependency concerned.

Particulars of the series are given inside the back cover.

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON

ADEN

and Aden Protectorate

FOR THE YEAR

1946

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Cover illustration:

Part of Aden Harbour showing Tawahi town in the foreground.
(Photo by A. H. Marsack)

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PART I

General Review of the Period 1939-45

NEARLY ten years have passed since Aden became a Colony, and the last Report was issued in 1938. Little more than two had passed before the war intervened, to impose unexpected and extraordinary conditions on an administration that needed above all things normality, in order to develop along normal lines. The Colony has weathered the storm of the war period and has emerged with a satisfactory financial position. Nevertheless, post-war conditions, and especially the need to develop welfare services, and also to improve the facilities and amenities of Aden, so as the better to preserve its economic prosperity and enhance its cultural position, are throwing a heavy burden both on the people and on the material resources of the Colony.

WAR EVENTS

At the outbreak of war with Italy in June 1940 Aden was subjected to and closely threatened with air attacks, and this, coupled with the evacuation of British Somaliland in August 1940, raised varied problems. The defence measures which were at that time in an embryonic stage were strengthened, Civil Defence services were organised, and guards mounted on all protected works and vulnerable areas. Though the air raids were not considerable, they alarmed the local population to a great extent, and there was an exodus of a majority of the local civil population to the interior of Arabia.

The Aden Home Guard was constituted in June 1941, and though at first it was confined to Europeans, it was later decided to enlist Arab and other non-European members. The Home Guard underwent an intensive course of training in drill, musketry, machine gun, etc., and was able to take over guards in the protected areas for considerable periods, and thus relieve the military for other legitimate duties. The Home Guard rendered splendid service, and stood down in December 1944.

Legislation was enacted under the Aden Defence Regulations to supervise and control the various activities of the Government Departments, such as food supplies, enemy trading, port traffic, censorship, exchange, etc. Some of these regulations have been either revoked or relaxed; those essential for the life of the community have been retained until normal conditions are restored.

Two important events which occurred during the war are worth recording here. In the early hours of the morning of 20th November, 1940, an Italian plane was brought down in the sea at Khormaksar by S/L. W. T. F. Wightman of the R.A.F. Squadron, Sheikh Othman, to the great excitement and jubilation of Aden. In the excitement the people forgot that an

air raid was on, rushed out from shelters to witness the aerial engagement, clapped and cheered, threw their turbans, head-dresses and sticks in the air. Even the ladies joined in the tumult by sending a shrill cry known among the Arabs as "*Qutrafa*". The ecstasy and excitement were so great that they even forgot to say their morning prayers. As a mark of appreciation, the people of Aden volunteered to make a gift to S/L. Wightman, but as it was a Service custom that no officer or airman was allowed to receive any present for work carried out in performance of his duty, it was politely refused. The crew were rescued by fishermen, and the Italian Colonel who commanded the plane, together with the crew, became prisoners of war.

The second event was the capture of the Italian submarine "Galileo Galilei", which was on view in Aden Harbour for a considerable time. The minesweeper "Moonstone" came upon it in the outside harbour, and attacked, and a direct hit on the conning-tower caused the crew to surrender. The submarine was first dealt with by the Prize Court, but was subsequently released and handed over to the Crown.

TOWNSHIP

In April 1945 the Aden Settlement was amalgamated with Government, and the Public Works Department, Electricity, Water and Drainage Departments, which were formerly controlled by the Aden Settlement, were transferred to Government, with their relative funds. For municipal purposes the Colony was divided into two townships—*i.e.* Aden and Sheikh Othman—under the Townships Ordinance No. 8 of 1945.

The township authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman hold regular meetings in the exercise of their functions of superintending the various services of municipal character, such as the control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary services and the maintenance and improvement of roads.

The Township foodstuffs stalls, originally introduced in 1939 to ensure the provision of essential foodstuffs to the civil population, have continued to perform this most necessary service, and are at present ensuring to 11,000 households (or over three-quarters of the civil population) regular supplies of sugar and tea, as well as a limited quantity of rice and some flour, at Government-controlled prices.

Some months ago a committee was appointed to advise whether the Township should continue to maintain these stalls, which reduce the quantity of foodstuffs passing through the hands of the retailers. After consideration of the Committee's report, it was decided that the stalls were performing a vital function under existing conditions and should continue the supply of essential foodstuffs for at least as long as these conditions remain.

CENSUS

On 8th October, 1946, the first census to be taken since 1931 revealed that the civil population of the Colony, excluding Perim, has increased by about 72 per cent. to 82,359. The figure in 1931 was 47,533.

The full tabulation of the results of the census is under preparation, and the result will be published as soon as possible. Further particulars of the population will be found in Part II, Chapter I, of the Report.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

At the outbreak of the war a Civil Supplies Control (now called the Economic Control) Department was established for the purpose of controlling foodstuffs and various other commodities.

Early this year the Department was faced with the removal of control from a very large number of commodities by the British Supply Mission (Middle East). This represented a form of decentralisation, and the Department was called upon to undertake much administrative work hitherto carried out in Cairo.

It was therefore necessary to have a regrouping of commodities and at the same time ensure that the public were kept in touch with the trend of events. This was done by the publication of a fortnightly bulletin.

The first bulletin of the year warned the public that the scarcity of textiles, particularly from India, was likely to be intensified in 1946, and the immediate overall outlook for supplies of this commodity was described as very poor indeed. This forecast proved correct, and the war-time arrangements of the Middle East Supply Centre for a definite quota of piece-goods to meet Aden's territorial requirements lapsed, and the Government of India insisted that trade in piece-goods should revert to normal trade channels. The latest advice from India forecasts curtailment of supplies from that source in 1947.

In order to offset the shortage of supplies of textiles from India, every effort has been made to obtain increased deliveries of piece-goods from the United Kingdom. Licences have also been issued for importation of essential textiles from the United States of America and Italy. Deliveries from the United Kingdom have shown a progressive increase, but there is little hope of the releases for 1947 exceeding those of 1946; shipments from Italy have now become steady and regular, and may improve in 1947; no textiles have so far been shipped to Aden from the United States. Every effort is being made to obtain supplies from other sources, including China and Japan.

There has been no easing in the position regarding supplies of essential foodstuffs. In fact, the Colony has suffered a cut in the quota of both sugar and tea, and has experienced many difficulties in maintaining supplies of flour owing to the absorption of all Australian supplies in the southern hemisphere and to severe competitive buying in Ethiopia. The rice quota continues to be only one-third of the pre-war supplies.

In spite of these difficulties, however, progress has been made towards the removal of controls. It has been possible to revert to freedom of sale in such commodities as are arriving in reasonable quantities, and there has been a reduction in the staff of the Department.

In addition to local de-control, there were certain matters which could not be settled by this Government alone, and the Controller of Civil Supplies visited London last summer. He was able then to arrange the lifting of control of hides and to obtain a reasonable allocation of Swiss francs against Aden's earnings in this foreign currency from the export of coffee. A slight alleviation was also agreed in the exchange control on the release of United States dollars, and this matter has since been further pursued. All these steps have tended to benefit and protect the internal and entrepot trade of the Colony during the past half-year.

Steps have lately been taken to reduce controls in 1947 to an absolute minimum. It is anticipated that restrictions on trade will be confined to a continuation of a limited price control, and the maintenance of direction of the distribution of essential foodstuffs, building materials, fertilisers and edible oils. In fact, the intention is that the present Department of Economic Control will disappear. The Financial Secretary has taken over direct control of foreign exchange, and the District Commissioner, as Controller of Civil Supplies, has assumed the administrative responsibility for the distribution of essential foodstuffs and the exercise of limited price control. Such import and export control as it may be necessary to continue in the interests of the Colony and dependent territories is also the responsibility of the Controller of Civil Supplies.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

In spite of serious temporary depletion of staff, the Medical and Health Department has done excellent work under the energetic control of the Director of Medical Services.

There has been a marked increase in the numbers admitted, from every section of the community, to the Civil Hospital. One reason for this increase has been the provision of special treatment and accommodation for those suffering from tuberculosis; and by generous permission of the Honourable Khan Bahadur Mackawee, the ward bearing his name has been adapted to receive those tuberculosis cases who may be expected to benefit from modern therapy. The results of treatment to date have been sufficiently encouraging to justify the claim that one of our most important health problems, pulmonary tuberculosis, is now receiving the fullest attention compatible with the accommodation available.

Pneumonia, another disease that stands high as a cause of death, has also been given special attention. In consequence the death-rate among hospital in-patients under treatment for pneumonia has been reduced by 50 per cent.

For the first half of the year the figures for attendance of both out-patients and in-patients at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic exceeded those of any previous year. Unfortunately, the shortage of nursing sisters with suitable midwifery qualifications has meant that replacements have not been readily available for Aden, and the in-patient department had to be temporarily closed.

Particular attention is paid by the Public Health Department to the control of insect vectors of disease, and the incidence of breeding of mosquitoes in houses has been reduced to the lowest figure ever recorded in the Colony. Further reclamation work has been completed at Hiswa on ground potentially favourable to malarial mosquito-breeding.

A pamphlet on the prevention of venereal disease was prepared by the Medical Department and distributed throughout the Colony. An Assistant Medical Officer with special experience in the treatment of venereal diseases has since been appointed.

New legislation in respect of the granting of pratique to ships coming from infected ports in the Middle and Far East and East Africa has been brought into force. This is intended to ensure, as far as possible, that epidemic diseases do not gain a foothold here. The imposition of such

legislation may result, from time to time, in slight delays to ships, but this is more than compensated for by the knowledge that the occurrence of an epidemic such as plague would not only menace the public health, but would also deal a serious blow to the commercial life of the port. In addition, the buildings and disinfecting apparatus on Flint Island have been completely renovated, so that the quarantine authorities are once again in a position to take the necessary precautionary measures against the spread of disease from port to port. Statistical and other information will be found in the Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for 1945.

POSTS AND TELEPHONES

The great increase in postal business which was a feature of the financial year 1945-46 has been maintained. New sources of revenue have been derived from transit mail services operating to and from Eritrea and the Somali Coast via Aden. Money-order business with India has remained at a consistently high level, and the parcel post services in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom have been extensively used. Only in one direction has the Colony failed to restore the pre-war business level: this is in the transit mail business with East African countries lost to the Colony during the war years, and not yet recovered owing to changed shipping conditions.

Savings Bank business has remained fairly steady, but although there has been no decrease in deposits, the extent to which the bank is used for small savings is disappointing.

The Air Mail services to and from Cairo and through Cairo to the rest of the world have been operated on a high level of efficiency and are greatly appreciated by the public. The air services to and from adjacent countries have also been satisfactorily maintained. By contrast, however, surface mail to Europe and India have remained regrettably infrequent and irregular.

The Aden Telephone Exchange has reached the limit of its capacity, and there are no further numbers available for allocation.

Switching equipment and power-plant for augmenting the capacity of the exchange, and cables for extending the telephone service to additional areas in Aden Camp, have been on order since early 1946. Shipment of the greater part of these requirements from England is not expected before February 1948. It is of interest to note, however, that there are approximately five times as many telephones in use now as there were during the first two years after Aden's transfer to Colonial status.

PORT TRUST

The Trustees have continued to ensure the proper working of the port under the terms of the Trust.

The port is making greater progress towards its high pre-war level of activity than had been anticipated, and receipts under all budget heads are expected to exceed the estimates, in some cases by a considerable margin.

The supply of coal for bunkers is about six times as much as was delivered in 1939, though it is too soon to say whether this level will be maintained. Oil-fuel supplies for bunkers, though not yet up to the 1939

figures, are steadily increasing. This business has been in the hands of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd., since oil bunkering commenced in Aden.

During the year the Caltex Oil Bunkering Installation was constructed on the north side of the harbour, and has come into operation with two berths to accommodate oil-bunkering ships; a third berth (with possibly a fourth) will follow.

The question of the future extension of the Maala wharf is under consideration, and the possibility of obtaining a grab dredger (also equipped with a snid pump) for removing silt from alongside the wharves and other places is being investigated.

Useful additions to the facilities available in the port are the acquisition of floating docks by two of the principal firms in Aden.

TAXES ON INCOME

The collection of Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax revenue has continued to be satisfactory. Reductions in rates have been declared for the coming years as set out in the following two paragraphs.

Under Ordinance No. 6 of 1946 the surcharge on the basic rates of Income Tax and Super Tax has been reduced from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. with effect from 1st April, 1947, and under Ordinance No. 5 of 1946 the rate of Excess Profits Tax was also reduced from 66½ per cent. to 60 per cent. with effect from the chargeable accounting period commencing on the 1st January, 1946.

A Bill for the repeal of the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance with effect from the chargeable accounting period commencing on the 1st January, 1947, was published late in the year, and has since been enacted.

Other information regarding Income Tax will be found under Part II, Chapter III.

DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND

A Development Committee was appointed in January 1946 to examine and advise on proposals for the development of the Colony and Protectorate, to prepare a schedule of all practicable schemes and to make recommendations for a ten-year plan on the basis of the funds available. It was estimated that about £2,000,000 would be available, derived as follows:

From Colony Surplus Balance	£1,000,000
From the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	800,000
From ex-Settlement Fund	200,000

The Committee submitted its first report and a programme of works, and recommended that the money be divided between educational projects, medical and public health services, communications, the development of natural resources and welfare services as follows:—

COLONY

Schedule I

		<i>Estimated Capital Cost</i>
	<i>Education</i>	
1.	Boys' Primary Schools	£75,000
2.	Secondary Education	—
3.	Girls' School, Crater, with Teacher Training Section and small Boarding Section	20,000
4.	Girls' School, Tawahi	10,500
5.	Girls' School, Sheikh Othman	9,000
6.	Trade School	15,000
6A.	School for Blind	—
7.	Scholarships	15,000
		<u>£144,500</u>
	<i>Medical and Public Health</i>	
8.	New Hospital	400,000
9.	Health Centres	15,000
10.	Water-borne Sewerage System	100,000
		<u>515,000</u>
	<i>Communications</i>	
11.	Roads	200,000
12.	Telephone Development	100,000
13.	Civil Air Port	50,000
		<u>350,000</u>
	<i>Development of Natural Resources</i>	
14.	Electricity	100,000
15.	Water Supply	100,000
		<u>200,000</u>
	<i>Social Welfare</i>	
16.	Working-class Dwellings	150,000
17.	Recreational facilities	20,000
18.	Welfare Centres	—
		<u>170,000</u>
	<i>Buildings, etc</i>	
19.	Quarters for expatriate Staff	50,000
20.	Quarters for Local Staff	35,000
21.	Architectural and Town-Planning Department	150,000
		<u>235,000</u>
	Total	£1,614,500

PROTECTORATE

Schedule II

		<i>Estimated Capital Cost</i>
1. Education		
Scholarships (for Primary School Teachers) . . .		£8,000
New School Buildings:		
Eastern Aden Protectorate . . .	£5,000	
Western Aden Protectorate . . .	16,000	
		<u>21,000</u>
Maintenance of new schools for limited period in Eastern Aden Protectorate until Local Government can take over full cost		16,000
2. Medical and Public Health		
Equipment for Kathiri State Hospital		5,000
Malarial Survey		3,000
Building of Additional Dispensaries, Western Aden Protectorate		11,000
3. Communications		
Construction of Roads (Western and Eastern Aden Protectorate)		100,000
4. Development of Natural Resources		
Irrigation Schemes and other Water Supplies (including the £5,000 already allocated for the Engineer).		300,000
Fisheries—Capital Expenditure		10,000
5. Buildings		
Rest Houses		6,000
Unallocated Reserve		<u>20,000</u>
		<u>£500,000</u>

The Committee proposed that the whole amount of £500,000 under Schedule II should be allocated from the Colonial Development Fund.

The report has been approved by the Legislative Council as an outline plan for the future development of the Colony.

TOWN PLANNING

As regards town-planning activities, the Civic Adviser has been actively engaged in laying the foundations of a town-planning scheme, but has been seriously handicapped in his work by lack of technical staff, for which there is a large demand elsewhere at the present day. While disappointment and frustration have been felt by many people whose plans for building have been held up a public announcement has been made explaining the need for caution on the part of the authorities and of continued patience by promoters in order to improve and safeguard Aden's amenities. None the less considerable progress has been made with the collection and correlation of statistics without which little work of any value can be done.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

THE population of Aden has increased from 50,000 in 1931 to about 80,000 in 1946. No records are available of the growth of population year by year, but the principal cause of the increase was the rise in public expenditure due to the war. The construction of substantial military works in Aden led to a large influx of labourers from the interior, and the greatly increased amount of money in circulation drew traders and others.

On the entry of Italy into the war in 1940 the Government encouraged the evacuation of all who were not required for essential duty, and this movement was substantially assisted by air raids (of which Aden experienced 120 with eighty-three casualties during 1940-42), and the population fell to a comparatively low figure. The Italian capture of Somaliland occasioned an influx of 1,000 or 2,000 Somalis into Aden, not all of whom have returned.

On the collapse of Italian resistance in East Africa the deterrent to living in Aden was removed, military expenditure in Aden continued at a high level, and this, coupled with a crop failure in the interior, led to very large numbers of Arabs coming to Aden to seek their livelihood, and this position continues. Further, there is in Aden Colony some control of the prices of staple commodities, whereas once across the frontier the price of such articles as sugar and cloth puts them beyond the reach of all except the well-to-do. There is thus an economic incentive to living in Aden.

One further cause has led to an increase in the population. Large numbers of Jews have been induced to leave the Yemen in the hope of securing admission to Palestine. They reach Aden to find no prospect of obtaining Palestine immigration certificates, and, having no source of livelihood, drag out a miserable existence sleeping in the streets, in synagogues or in disused warehouses. A camp has been established near Sheikh Othman where 1,230 of these people are housed, doing no work and living on the charity of the Jewish Agency.

A Census was held in October, 1946, and for the first time separate classification was made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classifications. The results show that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslem 7,400, Hindu 2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

(A)	Races	Total	Males	Females
Arabs	.	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	.	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	.	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	.	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	.	365	218	147
Others	.	645	375	270
		<u>80,516</u>	<u>50,589</u>	<u>29,927</u>
(B)	Religions	Total	Males	Females
Moslems	.	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	.	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	.	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	.	315	214	101
Christians	.	745	420	325
Others	.	46	26	20
		<u>80,516</u>	<u>50,589</u>	<u>29,927</u>

Chapter II: Occupations, Wages, Labour Organization

Aden is primarily a port, and the major occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as coaling of ships, handling of cargo and building and repairing of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries which have grown up—the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, which is evaporated from sea-water, in huge pans, acres in extent, under the perpetual sun and drying winds. Lastly come a few industries which have been attracted here by local raw materials, such as cutting of pearl-button blanks (local demand), the manufacture of soap or the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market; the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, or the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. The numbers employed in each industry will not be known until the Census results are fully tabulated. At a rough estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepot industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and one or two hundred in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades ranging from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the glass in the streets. The number of these traders is vastly in excess of the real needs of the

Serial No.	Occupation or trade	Rates per diem		Number employed at present date Men	Hours worked per week	Remarks
		Men	Boys			
1.	Labourers (Coolies).	Rs. 1.	As. 12 per diem.	1,200	50	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2.	Carpenters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 accord- ing to ability.	—	75	Nil	2. All Boys receive Annas 12 per diem.
3.	Masons.	Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 5 ac- cording to ability.	—	150	Nil	3. All labour is casual, and numbers em- ployed vary accord- ing to amount of work in progress.
4.	Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	—
5.	Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	—
6.	Blacksmiths and Fitters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 accord- ing to ability.	—	20	Nil	—
7.	Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 accord- ing to ability.	—	25	Nil	4. All Government work is done by direct labour.
8.	Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	12	Nil	—
9.	Salt Manufacturers. Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.80.	As. 12 to As. 14 per diem.	400	20	54
	Time-piece work.					
Port Trust.						
10.	Port Trust Lascars.	As. 12 to As. 14	—	60	—	48
11.	Port Trust Coolies.	Re. 1.	—	24	—	48
12.	Port Trust Other Labour.	Rs. 1.40 to Rs. 6.	As. 8 per diem.	60	9	48 Apprentices.
13.	Lascars.	Rs. 1.20.	—	200	—	—
14.	Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.20.	—	600 (Cargo) 1,350 (Coal)	—	50 to 60 per week

Domestic Servants.

Cooks. From Rs. 65 up to Rs. 100 per mensen.
House-boys. " Rs. 55 " Rs. 85 "
Chokras (Assistants). " Rs. 15 " Rs. 30 "

town, due partly to the shifting nature of the population, and to the chronic underemployment and poverty.

Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are always low, partly on account of the very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, little education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

For skilled workers the outlook is far better. There is such a dearth of trained or capable men that they command good wages.

The wages of unskilled labour are about Re. 1 a day (1s. 6d.), and it is possible to support a family on this sum. Immigrant labour from the Yemen, who come to Aden as single men, even manage to save up enough to return after a year or so with clothes for their women-folk and money to pay off debts or buy land. Of skilled trades, carpenters earn about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day (4s. 6d. to 6s.), blacksmiths much the same, welders about Rs. 100 (£7 10s.) a month or more. Hours vary from forty-eight to sixty per week in the various industries.

The following are the prices of a few of the necessary commodities :

	Jan. 1946	March	June	September	December
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Flour . .	4 3 per lb.	4 3 per lb.	4 3 per lb.	4 3 per lb.	5 0 per lb.
Sugar . .	3 9 per lb.	4 9 per lb.	4 9 per lb.	4 9 per lb.	6 0 per lb.
Rice . .	1 15 3 per pailly				
Tea . .	1 13 3 per lb.				
Meat . .	10 0 per lb.	10 0 per lb.	12 0 per lb.	12 0 per lb.	10 0 per lb.
Grey Sheetting	12 0 per yd.	12 0 per yd.	12 0 per yd.	14 6 per yd.	1 12 0 per yd.
Coloured . .	2 8 0 per yd.				
White Sheet- ing.	1 0 0 per yd.	2 8 0 per yd.			
English Cloth	3 0 0 per yd.	4 8 0 per yd.			

Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.; butter, Rs. 2 per lb.; fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type, and size, or less for coarser fish; electric light, 5 as. a unit; water, 4 as. per 100 gallons; petrol, Rs. 1.2.0 a gallon; a shirt, Rs. 5; a tropical suit, Rs. 60 upwards. Rents are high and accommodation scarce. Board in an inferior hotel costs about Rs. 10 per day.

There is no Labour Department. The District Commissioner investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice, but has no special staff for this work. There are no Trade Unions. No labour disputes have been reported during the past year.

With the cessation of the war it is now becoming possible to obtain staff, and the appointment of a Welfare Officer is in train. Funds have also been voted to provide for an investigation into labour conditions, and on the results disclosed it may be found advisable to appoint additional Welfare Officers or to create a separate Labour Department. The question of conditions of employment is engaging the active consideration of Government, but difficulties arising from the war have hitherto prevented any close supervision being given. This is now to be remedied.

The following is the more important Labour Legislation in force in the Colony in December 1946.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938)

This prohibits the employment of children under fifteen years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between fifteen and eighteen years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (No. 21 of 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 40 of 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

The Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation to employees by employers.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 23 of 1942)

This legalises Trade Unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed.

Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Ordinance (No. 45 of 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised Officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (No. 6 of 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no Old Age Pension Scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute.

Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1945-46 AS COMPARED WITH THE REVENUE OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS

	1945-46 Rs.	1944-45 Rs.	1943-44 Rs.
1. Direct Taxes	59,44,407	52,99,925	83,95,779
2. Customs and Excise	18,58,189	17,46,947	13,64,485
3. Stamps and Licences	5,44,097	2,11,893	2,25,563
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services	6,34,710	2,55,209	1,47,989
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements	2,29,917	3,47,965	4,71,086
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,47,027	2,58,578	2,51,044
7. Posts and Telephones	6,33,211	6,23,700	4,91,612
8. Miscellaneous	7,90,499	5,21,402	3,47,507
8A. Loan Receipts	—	—	18,333
9. Water Supply	7,02,787 *	—	—
10. Electricity Supply	10,10,567 *	—	—
11. Land Sales	27,301 *	—	—
	<hr/> 1,26,22,712	<hr/> 92,65,619	<hr/> 1,17,13,398

* Arising out of the amalgamation of the Aden Settlement with Government.

There is no Public Debt.

The main heads of taxation are :

	<i>Estimated yield in 1946-47</i>
1. Taxes on Income	Rs. 21,00,000
2. Excess Profits Tax	16,00,000
3. Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (Excise duties on spirits, beer, wines and tobacco)	11,00,000
4. House Property Tax (tax ranging from 8 per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of annual rateable value on house property in the Colony)	2,02,000
5. Sanitation Tax (tax ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of annual rateable value of house property in the Colony)	1,22,000
6. Motor Spirit Tax (tax at the rate of As. 6 per gallon on motor spirit imported)	2,00,000
7. Qat Tax (tax at Rs. 2/1 per 20 lb. on qat entering the Colony)	1,60,000
8. Salt Tax (As. 4 per ton on salt exported)	40,000

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1945-46 AS COMPARED
WITH THE EXPENDITURE OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS

	1945-46 Rs.	1944-45 Rs.	1943-44 Rs.
1. Governor . . .	87,911	81,153	69,921
2. Audit . . .	37,727	23,375	27,810
3. Ecclesiastical . . .	7,248	7,590	7,862
4. Education . . .	2,59,788	1,93,377	1,38,693
5. Electricity . . .	5,87,868 *	—	—
6. Electricity Extraordinary . . .	3,68,000 *	—	—
7. Excise and Salt . . .	2,91,065	2,36,473	1,50,095
8. Judicial, Legal and Registration . . .	1,07,633	1,21,686	1,03,676
9. Medical and Public Health . . .	8,19,703	5,18,038	4,56,935
10. Miscellaneous Services . . .	1,76,489	1,29,216	1,58,406
11. Pensions and Gratuities . . .	1,29,413	1,14,351	76,765
12. Perim . . .	56,872	43,012	40,192
13. Police . . .	4,43,036	4,21,875	3,98,618
14. Posts and Telephones . . .	2,73,401	2,54,915	2,41,992
15. Prisons . . .	73,559	58,936	50,744
16. Public Works, Water and Drainage . . .	3,82,072 *	—	—
17. Public Works Recurrent . . .	32,207	1,16,653	1,03,026
18. Public Works Extraordinary . . .	7,05,726	4,25,709	4,91,444
19. Secretariat . . .	2,44,143	2,11,011	2,35,582
20. Taxes on Income . . .	27,350	25,398	20,174
21. Township Authority, Aden . . .	2,41,746 *	—	—
22. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman . . .	94,653 *	—	—
23. Trade Registration . . .	15,465	15,392	14,024
24. Treasury . . .	68,625	51,667	42,113
25. Veterinary . . .	7,828	4,481	2,514
26. Emergency Measures . . .	14,11,075	14,20,032	10,26,487
27. Loan Expenditure . . .	—	—	18,333
28. Aden Home Guard . . .	1,334	5,034	12,326
29. Transfer to Reserve Fund . . .	30,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000
	99,51,937	74,79,374	48,87,732

* Arising out of the amalgamation of the Aden Settlement with Government.

ANNUAL REPORT: ADEN

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i> Rs.	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount</i> Rs.
<i>Deposits</i>			<i>Investments</i>	
Post Office Savings Bank	17,96,166	1 10	Post Office Savings Bank	14,57,258 6 0
Post Office Reserve Account	1,24,384	12 2	General Provident Fund	1,70,576 4 0
General Provident Fund	1,81,601	3 0	Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	53,733 9 0
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	55,279	11 0	Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,320 0 0
Non-Pensionable Employees Reserve Fund	1,506	13 0	Aden Cemetery Poor Reserve Fund	69,147 10 0
Aden Cemetery Poor Reserve Fund	69,147	10 0	Court Case No. 842/1939	5,639 4 0
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,637	9 5	Custodian of Enemy Property	16,32,743 6 0
Supreme Court	1,68,806	0 0	Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	8,16,911 13 0
Court Case No. 842/1939	16,292	8 0	Seylon Government Surplus Fund	1,00,074 14 0
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,32,743	6 0	Surplus Funds	2,26,04,861 12 0
Mukalla Government Investments Account	8,16,911	13 0	Supreme Court Renewal and Replacement Fund	81,650 0 0
Seylon Government Investments Account	1,00,074	14 0	Water Supply and Drainage Renewal and Replacement Fund	7,30,649 0 0
Other Deposits			Electricity Department	8,35,852 11 0
TOTAL DEPOSITS	80,74,310	4 0	Advances	2,84,97,318 9 5
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department, Surplus Balance Ex-Aden Settlement Fund	7,35,753	4 5	Imprests	8,53,628 9 5
Reserve Account	8,37,350	4 9	Drafts and Remittances	1,620 0 0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1946	1,33,02,662	16 11		20,849 0 0
<i>Add</i> Surplus for 1945-46	<i>26,70,774</i>	<i>7 7</i>		
<i>Add</i> appreciation on Investments	<i>4,02,941</i>	<i>4 7</i>		
				3,74,41,813 0 4
				80,38,396 13 11
				3,74,41,813 0 4

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general Customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below :

Beer and other Fermented Liquors at Rs. 2.10.0 per gallon.
 Spirits potable at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
 Wines at Rs. 5.10.0 per gallon.
 Sparkling Wines at Rs. 9.14.0 per gallon.
 Perfumed Spirits at Rs. 16 per gallon.
 Cigarettes at Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 4.8.0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
 Manufactured Tobacco at As. 14 to Rs. 1.2.0. per lb.
 Unmanufactured Indian Tobacco at Rs. 1.12.0 per 28 lb.
 Unmanufactured Tobacco other than Indian at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.
 Motor spirit at As. 6 per gallon.

RATES OF INCOME TAX IN FORCE DURING THE YEAR 1946

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company :

	<i>Rate per rupee</i>
1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,000.	Nil.
2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, then—	
(a) on the first Rs. 1,500 of such total income, and	Nil.
(b) on the next Rs. 3,500 of such total income, and	9 pies.
(c) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income, and	2 annas and 3 pies.
(d) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income, and	2 annas.
(e) on the balance of such total income : Provided that where the Income Tax so calculated exceeds half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, the Income Tax payable shall be half the amount by which such total income exceeds Rs. 2,000. Surcharge at one-half of the Income Tax is leviable if the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 per annum provided the surcharge does not exceed half the amount of excess over Rs. 10,000.	2 annas and 6 pies. (In place of Sec. 17 of the Income Tax Ordinance, now repealed.)
B. In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income.	2 annas and 6 pies plus surcharge at one-half of the tax.

NEW RATES OF SUPER TAX

	<i>Rate per rupee</i>	Plus surcharge at one-half of the tax.
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income.	Nil	
2. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income.	1 anna.	
3. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income.	2 annas.	
4. On the next Rs. 70,000 of total income.	3 annas.	
5. On the next Rs. 75,000 of total income.	4 annas.	
6. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income.	5 annas.	
7. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income.	6 annas.	
8. On the balance of total income.	7 annas.	
In the case of every company. On the whole of total income.		1 anna plus surcharge at one-half of the tax.

Note :

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX. Surcharge on Income Tax and Super Tax has been reduced from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. on all assessments to be made from 1st April, 1947 (with effect from assessment year, 1947-48).

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

The rate of Excess Profits Tax chargeable during the assessment year 1946-47 was 66½ per cent. on Excess Profits. The rate of Excess Profits Tax chargeable has been reduced from 66½ per cent. to 60 per cent. on profits earned with effect from 1st January, 1946 (i.e., assessment year 1947-48).

TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For single man.

Gross Income

<i>Gross Income</i>	<i>Tax</i>
£100	Nil
200	£4.2
300	8.16
400	14.5
500	22.2
600	29.18
700	37.14
800	45.10
900	50.11
1,000	59.6
1,500	220.12
2,000	349.11
3,000	712.16
5,000	1,638.12
7,500	2,927.13
10,000	4,275.6

N.B. Same Income Tax is payable by married man or married man with children.

ESTATE DUTY

There is no Estate Duty in Aden. Probates and Letters of Administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance No. 9 of 1938.

Chapter IV: Currency and Banking

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Par of exchange Re. 1 = 1s. 6d.

The amount in circulation is estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 **Paper, Rs. 1,00,00,000.**

The banks operating in the territory are:

- (1) The National Bank of India, Ltd.
- (2) The Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd.
- (3) Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

No important developments in the fields of currency or banking took place during the year with the exception of the demonetisation of currency notes of denominations higher than Rs. 100.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office.

(a) Total depositors or members, 2,050.
 (b) Total deposits Rs. 17,51,620.

The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter V : Commerce

Apart from the export of salt produced by the evaporation of sea-water, the bulk of the trade of Aden is divided into two categories:

Entrepot.

Transhipment.

The raw produce of adjacent countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity.

The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities.

The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported.

The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(a) Total Imports by Value

Articles	Denomination	Quantity	1945	Value, Rs.	1944	Quantity	1944	Value, Rs.
Grain, Flour, Pulse and preparation thereof	Cwt.	432,052	96,28,401	728,501	1,44,31,463			
Feeding-stuffs for animals	Tons	347	98,291	452	1,35,379			
Animals for food	Nos.	112,490	22,59,354	123,245	21,26,277			
Dairy Produce	Cwt.	10,371	12,17,456	15,941	20,71,947			
Beverages, etc.:								
Beer of all description	Cals.	179,738	9,04,749	170,830	8,41,344			
Coffee	Cwt.	218,270	1,49,92,109	171,042	95,71,644			
Spirit	Cals.	6,208	1,71,059	8,684	3,35,214			
Wines	lb.	3,761	68,689	4,355	68,570			
Tea	Tons	491,853	6,60,067	440,669	3,94,642			
Dates, wet	Cwt.	4,472	18,04,247	4,366	21,32,493			
Spices	Tons	34,762	34,13,442	23,383	14,30,907			
Sugar	Tons	9,449	40,39,137	7,572	25,18,369			
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	50,753	5,29,570	6,1,566	49,22,748			
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	361,615	14,20,810	934,515	28,29,578			
Coal	Tons	212,005	1,59,17,861	227,415	1,81,47,794			
Seeds and Nuts for Oil	"	2,203	17,23,814	1,428	9,97,931			
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	40,535	18,67,474	34,669	16,85,407			
Hides, raw	Tons	1,458	13,54,283	2,967	26,39,888			
Skins, raw	"	3,287	69,63,455	3,578	46,05,231			
Shells and Cowries	Cwt.	5,258	3,72,730	5,880	4,18,854			
Cotton Yarns	Lb.	914,730	15,25,224	3,698,781	84,57,999			
Cotton Piece-goods	Yds.	47,738,320	3,57,17,194	61,211,782	4,84,04,607			
Woollen and Worsted Piece-goods		10,945	1,93,855	2,5668	1,97,837			
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	440	3,36,625	5	2,340			
Footwear	Pairs	45,574	2,15,444	15,161	75,586			
Kerosene Oil	Cals.	1,551,773	17,40,503	1,468,968	16,40,688			
Petrol	"	1,578,672	16,25,258	1,300,782	12,93,550			
Lubricating Oil	Tons	239,677	8,6,347	1,054,522	13,23,446			
Gas Oil	"	12,565	10,80,813	—	—			
Fuel Oil	"	347,513	1,81,70,908	498,760	3,00,00,068			
Total of imports by value		· · ·	Rs. 14,90,37,388	Rs. 17,41,34,462				
Total of specie by value		· · ·	29,50,209	6,94,808				
Grand total of imports		· · ·	Rs. 15,28,87,597	Rs. 17,48,29,270				

(b) Total Exports by Value

Grain and Flour	Cwt.	156,107	39,04,036	351,956	61,41,068
Dairy Produce	"	10,639	14,27,557	8,308	13,00,134
Beverages:					
Coffee	"	191,844	2,15,65,365	176,128	1,40,79,119
Tea	"	95,199	1,54,086	295,481	4,89,287
Dates, wet	L.b.	38,273	7,61,561	54,884	13,01,326
Spices	Cwt.	"	27,338	20,67,361	13,220
Sugar	"	84,353	17,51,667	106,406	9,8,3,121
Salt	Tons	62,305	8,61,387	115,211	24,56,075
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	38,576	36,07,204	32,927	13,54,790
Tobacco, manufactured	L.b.	285,686	6,11,293	504,710	31,25,448
Seeds and Nuts for Oil	Tons	481	4,37,293	175	9,74,900
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	43,985	19,58,060	29,672	9,881
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Tons	230	2,32,149	142	15,19,406
Hides, raw	"	2,206	22,70,098	3,431	1,05,905
Skins, raw	"	3,438	96,55,456	3,844	40,84,719
Cotton Twist and Yarn	L.b.	631,932	11,78,818	89,31,299	89,31,299
Cotton Piece-goods	Yds.	20,220,106	1,51,08,314	2,463,033	57,59,333
Oil, Kerosene	Gals.	557,925	6,39,192	31,187,618	3,06,08,088
Oil, Petrol	"	662,336	7,27,656	537,438	6,02,542
Oil, Mineral	"	690,106	10,10,433	886,897	9,42,341
Soaps	Cwt.	12,998	8,52,366	4,343,655	17,75,185
Total of exports by value				13,383	6,50,273
Total of exports by value					
Grand total of exports					
				Rs. 7,69,37,946	Rs. 9,36,31,889
				1,32,850	9,35,933
					Rs. 9,45,66,922

At the time of going to Press the information in respect of the year 1946 is not available; hence the figures for the two previous years have been given.

Chapter VI: Production

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1946 amounted to 88,748 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian owned. Lack of shipping space required for shipment of salt to India affected the works adversely during the year and greatly interfered with normal production. The tonnage produced during the last four years is given below:

Year	Quantity of salt produced, tons						
1943	199,236
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042

Fishing for the local market is carried on by a multitude of fishermen in dug-out canoes, or small boats holding one to five men. They fish by hand lines, floating nets, or cast nets, or by seines from the shore.

INDUSTRY

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms—the labour employed is almost entirely immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab, who are concerned in the export of hides, skins, coffee, gums, incense and grain, and in the import and distribution of all kinds of merchandise, particularly cotton piece-goods, hardware, sugar spices, and kerosene.

There are some small factories (owned by private companies). The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes, the dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants with one camel turning a mill extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen, cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the sixty-five buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and largely driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main industries and their proprietorship.

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab and Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1945 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium pressing.

There are no Co-operative Societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports into, and exports of animals from Aden, excluding the military (of which there is no record).

Total Imports of Animals

	<i>Sheep and goats</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Camels</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>
By land . . .	31,093	6,969	158	10	40
By sea . . .	96,585	617	—	2	2
Total . . .	127,678	7,586	158	12	42

Total Exports of Animals (by Sea)

	<i>Sheep and goats</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Camels</i>	<i>Dogs</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>
	1,635	14	1	6	1

Chapter VII : Social Services

A. EDUCATION

Education in the Colony is administered directly, under the Governor, by the Director of Education. An Educational Advisory Committee containing representatives of various communities and educational interests sits from time to time to advise on matters of general policy or on any other subjects that may be referred to it.

A Scholarship Committee is also in the process of being formed. No new Education Ordinance has been enacted since the Government of the Colony was taken over from the Government of India by the Colonial Office in 1937.

Schools directly maintained by Government provide Primary and Lower Secondary Education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and Higher Secondary Education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the bottom Secondary class.

Aided schools similarly provide Primary and Lower Secondary Education through the media of English, Gujarati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, and Higher Secondary Education through English.

English thus becomes the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education. The highest standard reached so far is School Certificate level.

Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the Primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools, which employ English as the medium throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls, and these only in the lower classes.

There are also a number of unrecognised, indigenous and Quranic Schools for both boys and girls.

Government grants to Aided schools are based on one-third of approved expenditure. A revised system of recurrent grants based solely on salaries of teaching staff is at present under consideration.

The public demand for education continues to grow, and applications for admissions to all schools outnumber the available places. To meet the demand for places in the Government Secondary School a second "stream" in series of parallel classes was started in January 1946 with the formation of a second class I, and it has also been decided to start a second "stream" in the Upper Secondary School with the formation of a Secondary class IV. Two and three "streams" already exist in some of the Primary classes.

There is no provision for Post-Secondary training within the Colony, but assistance is given to a number of students to continue their education in the United Kingdom, Egypt, Syria or the Sudan. In addition, trainees for teacher-training are sent annually to the Institute of Education at Bakht-er-Ruda, and Aden is deeply indebted to the Education Department of the Sudan for their assistance in this and other directions. A number of students are also attending Post-Secondary courses abroad at their own expense.

For the main Government Girls' School further Egyptian teachers were recruited during the year, bringing the total up to five. This recruitment is necessary, as no local candidates of the requisite standard are as yet available. The teaching of domestic science has made considerable progress in this school, and a new domestic science wing to the other Government Girls' School in Shaikh Othman is already under construction, a further gift from the donor of the original building.

Evening classes in reading, writing, needlework and kindred subjects for adult Arab-speaking women have been started at the main Government Girls' School. These classes, held twice weekly, are very popular, and the present attendance is about fifty, drawn from all classes of the community.

Other provisions for adult education are the classes held in both the men's and women's sections of the British Institute, classes run for the police by the police authorities, commercial classes run at the Aden

Commercial Institute and a number of technical classes run by various firms for their employees.

To help to meet the need for more locally recruited women teachers it has been decided to start in 1947 a teacher-training course at the main girls' school. As a start the number of trainees will be limited to eight, and the proposed course will last approximately two and a half years.

Unfortunately, due to delays in the appointment of a Technical Instructor, plans for technical education have had to be postponed, and the temporary moratorium on new building, necessitated by the preparation of a new town plan, prevented any major new expansion. Thus the year 1946 has been a year more of consolidation than of new developments, but the following schemes have been put into operation.

- (a) The opening of a Departmental Store and the free issue of all books and school materials to the pupils of the Government Schools.
- (b) The extension of the scheme for free issue of 10 oz. of milk and two bananas daily to all pupils of the Government Primary Schools, boys and girls. In 1945 this scheme was tried experimentally in one school only.
- (c) The introduction of a second "stream" in the Government Secondary School referred to above.
- (d) The introduction of a new syllabus for geography on the outlines of the geography syllabus in the Sudan in the Primary Schools.

Government expenditure on education in the Colony exclusive of expenditure on maintenance of buildings was approximately £23,000, which represents about 4 per cent. of the total Government expenditure for the year. It may be of interest to compare this figure with that for the year 1937-38, the first year of Aden's status as a separate Colony. The total Government expenditure on education in that year was £6,370.

Comparative Literacy Figures.

The number of children in Government and "recognised" schools in 1940 was 2,100: in 1946 it was 2,877. This shows an increase of 37 per cent. of the 1940 figures. There were also 2,375 children attending "unrecognised" schools.

(Full literacy figures will be available when the results of the Census taken in 1946 are published.)

Statistical and other detailed information will be found in the Report of the Education Department for the year 1945-46.

Public Relations and Information Office

On 1st April, 1946, the Public Relations and Information Office passed from the control of the Ministry of Information to the Colonial Office. In keeping with the necessity for national economy, reductions in staff and expenditure generally had already been effected by this date. Certain handicaps existed, however, arising out of unserviceability of equipment, transport, cinema and radio apparatus, as the result of continuous use through the war years under conditions which precluded anything but the most perfunctory maintenance. In addition, many of the services hitherto provided on a waiver basis by military authorities

during the war were withdrawn. The majority of equipment is still awaiting replacement.

This Department continues to maintain the following services:

(a) *Public Reading-rooms*

<i>Colony</i>	<i>Protectorate</i>
Tawahi	Lahej.
Crater	Mukalla.
Sheikh Othman	Sei'un.
	Shiban.
	Shihr.
	Gheil ba Wazir.

(b) *Communal Radio Listening Installations*

At all the above reading-rooms and at other important centres.

(c) *Publication of Newspapers*

Editing and publication of an eight-page English weekly newspaper *Aden Observer* and an eight-page Arabic weekly newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adaniya*. In the absence of linotype facilities in Aden, two pages of the *Observer*, which is the only English newspaper in Aden, are printed in Asmara. Approximately 5 per cent. of the *Observer* is sold by subscription to countries abroad. 5 per cent. of *Al Akhbar al Adaniya* is distributed in the Protectorate, and the Yemen, while a small quantity goes to Somaliland, Eritrea and Sudan.

(d) *Cinema Activity*

Ten to fifteen performances per week of approximately fifty to sixty minutes' duration are given at widely separated points in the Colony when serviceability of equipment permits. Similarly, when transport is available, certain areas of the Protectorate are visited. Programmes are made up of British news-reels and documentary films. From time to time, as made available, instructional films on health and sociological subjects are shown.

(e) *Visual Publicity*

Eight glass-fronted show-cases are maintained at important points in the Colony (other than at reading-rooms where similar displays are also arranged) for photographs which are changed weekly. Six of these cases have recently been deepened to enable when required exhibits from Government Departments (Agriculture, Medical Services, etc.) to be displayed in conjunction with relevant photographs and printed matter. Series of posters are also displayed at certain points and changed regularly.

(f) *Distribution of Publications*

A considerable volume of publications emanating from London, Cairo and India is distributed throughout the Colony to clubs, institutions, schools, hospitals and coffee shops, etc. Distribution to the Protectorate is carried out through British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, and Publicity Mukalla for Eastern Aden Protectorate. Certain publications are distributed free and the remainder sold.

(g) *Commercial Distribution of Standard Size English and Arabic Films*

Weekly arrivals by air of 35-mm. news-reels and documentary films are placed with local commercial and service cinemas. A rental is charged for this service.

B. HEALTH

In 1946 it was possible for the first time for many years to submit reasonably accurate figures of vital statistics owing to the completion of the first census since 1931. In recent years any survey of community health has been largely a matter of guesswork, as the population figures were obviously inaccurate.

For example, the death-rate for 1945 was returned at 43.77 per 1,000. For 1946 the death-rate was 21.42, but when corrections for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased, Protectorates or Yemen, had been made, it was found to be 15.7 per 1,000.

The principal causes of death are given in the table on p. 30, but no information is available with regard to occupation.

Another feature of the year's work was the marked increase in hospital in-patients. Despite an acute shortage of medical staff, the cessation of war-time conditions made it possible to make some progress in hospital care.

Since respiratory diseases furnish a large proportion of the total deaths, special attention was paid to this problem. The hospital death-rate for pneumonia was brought down from 21 per cent. to 7 per cent.

Special treatment was arranged for pulmonary tuberculosis cases, and the number of beds occupied by them in the Civil Hospital rose from four to a daily average of thirty.

It was largely due to progress in this direction that the increased demand for hospitalisation in 1946 almost equalled that recorded in the previous seven years 1939-45.

The administrative staff consists of a Director of Medical Services and a Senior Assistant Medical Officer in charge Central Medical Stores.

The Civil Hospital, 170 beds, had a daily average of 256 in-patients, with a staff of an acting Surgical Specialist, one Senior Assistant Medical Officer and four Assistant Medical Officers, one Matron and five Sisters.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, fifteen maternity beds, two children's wards of five beds each, with a staff of one Medical Officer and three Health Visitors, had to be closed in August, as there were no replacements available for Health Visitors who had left on expiration of their tour of duty.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, 100 beds, under the care of the Medical Officer of Health, was used occasionally for mild infectious diseases such as measles and chicken-pox. There were three cases of small-pox, one imported, but no other outbreak of serious infectious disease.

The Tuberculosis Hospital, of twelve beds, had a daily average of seven in-patients.

The Medical Officer of Health with a staff of locally trained inspectors is responsible for the general sanitation.

The Port Health Officer with an Assistant Medical Officer is responsible for quarantine measures, inspection of ships and coastal craft and out-patient care of seamen.

The following table gives the principal causes of deaths 1945 and 1946.

Causes	Years	
	1945	1946
Small-pox	—	2
Malaria	51	64
Enteric Fever	1	10
Other Fevers	218	221
Other Respiratory Diseases	366	286
Dysentery	24	8
Diarrhoea	392	302
Phthisis	221	191
Injuries	37	26
Death from Child-birth	8	13
All other causes	646	627
	1931 Census figures	1946 Census figures
Birth-rate	40.76	27.10
Death-rate	43.77	21.42

C. HOUSING

There are three chief types of housing in the Colony, as described below:

- (a) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.
- (b) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble-stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.
- (c) Single-storeyed "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun-dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman, and many are owner-occupied.

All three types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fourth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "kutcha dwellings". (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction". Aden, it must be remembered, was administered by the Government of India up to 1937 and has retained many Hindustani words and customs.)

A slum-clearance and rehousing scheme whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud-brick dwellings, with proper sanitary arrangements, was commenced under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

A rigid inspection of all houses in the Colony is carried out by the Public Health Department primarily as an anti-malarial measure, and, wherever possible, existing pit privies are abolished, and privies constructed to drain either to the existing sewerage system or to large soak-away pits.

A Town-Planning Scheme is now under preparation, and as soon as the necessary surveys, etc., have been made it is hoped that sites will be made available for the construction of new houses by private enterprise. The shortage of timber and other manufactured building materials is still, however, very acute.

D. SOCIAL WELFARE

There are no Social Welfare Officers or Probation Officers at present, but the appointment of a Social Welfare Officer has been approved, and he is likely to arrive in 1947. An Assistant Welfare Officer is being trained in the United Kingdom.

Chapter VIII : Legislation

The Legal Department continued to advise Government as required in 1946, but until late in the year did not engage on any legislation of outstanding importance. In the closing months, however, a comprehensive Rent Restrictions Bill and a draft Town and County Planning Bill were prepared with a view to enactment in 1947.

The bringing into force on 24th October, 1946, of the 1944 Aden Order in Council, providing for a Legislative Council, necessarily delayed a certain amount of legislation which would otherwise have been enacted in 1946, as the first session of the Legislative Council did not open until early in January 1947.

The inauguration of this Council is of particular interest to the Legal Department, as it is largely concerned in the preparation of Bills that have now to be justified step by step before a substantial number of official and unofficial members, who previously had no share in legislation.

Several war enactments were repealed during the year in anticipation of a gradual return to peace-time conditions, whilst many others, particularly those relating to economic control, were modified to meet the changing circumstances.

Air Navigation Regulations, which will come into force when the Governor thinks fit, were prepared and published. These regulations give the Governor power to control, by means of a licensing system, commercial air navigation through this Territory—a power which he did not previously possess.

Prosecution work has been fairly heavy, as the number and weight of criminal cases have shown a tendency to rise. Efforts are being made to inform police inspectors and others more fully as to the correct manner and method of prosecuting cases, and it is hoped to expand these efforts by means of lectures in the coming year.

In one murder case no fewer than sixty-three prosecution witnesses were examined. This crime was brought to light in June, 1946, when three badly decomposed bodies were found in a water-filled bomb crater between Khormaksar and Imad. Investigations were vigorously pursued by the police, in the Colony and elsewhere, over a period of months, and eventually four accused were brought before the magistrate at Crater on a charge of having murdered three inhabitants of the Protectorate in the previous May. Some sixty-three witnesses were examined, and the evidence was

completed by the end of December, but the examining magistrate had not yet made his order thereon at the close of the year.

The revised edition of the Ordinances was ready for printing in January, 1946, but this could not be done in the Colony, and was arranged only with considerable difficulty and after much delay in England. Further difficulties in the actual printing due to labour and other troubles in England are causing additional delays. This is disappointing, as a work of this sort loses somewhat in value if not published promptly, but every effort is being made to have it available in 1947.

Chapter IX: Law and Order

A. JUSTICE

The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay:

(a) in civil cases:

- (i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;
- (ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(b) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

- (a) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and
- (b) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and is also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the two magistrates sit separately in the Court of Small Causes as judge or additional judge as the case may be.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

The Court of the Registrar was abolished as from 30th July, 1941.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony, or which has been extended thereto by Order in Council, and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said statute or enactment does not extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and, in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

The enactments in force in the Colony on 31st December, 1946, included 368 Ordinances, of which twelve were enacted during the year 1946, and the Indian and Bombay Acts and Regulations in force in the Colony on 31st March, 1937, and not expressly repealed thereafter.

On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

There are two magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, who individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a youthful offender save in exceptional cases.

A youthful offender may be dealt with :

- (1) by placing him on probation, or
- (2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
- (3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
- (4) by fine, or
- (5) by whipping, or
- (6) by ordering his detention.

The Courts continued to discharge their usual functions throughout the year 1946. The most noticeable feature was the substantial increase in the number of both criminal and civil cases—*e.g.*, in the first six months of 1945, 150 civil cases were filed in the Supreme Court, whilst in the corresponding period in 1946 the figure rose to 236. (The number of criminal sessions cases rose even more sharply.) In the Magistrates' Courts there was an increase of approximately 25 per cent. in civil cases and 64 per cent. in criminal cases.

The increase in civil cases in the Supreme Court is very largely due to the number of ejectment cases resulting from the extreme shortage of accommodation in Aden. The court is constantly concerned with the endeavours of landlords to oust their tenants and the tenants' desperate reluctance to go. It seems to have sprung from a variety of causes, of which the increasing population and the aftermath of war are the most significant. However, with the disappearance of war-time controls, the existing tendency for criminal cases to rise should be checked.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1946, 419 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 282 civil suits were finally decided. No applications for civil revision was filed. Three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court, which disposed of all such appeals. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included forty-six applications concerning guardianship matters, seven applications for succession certificates, eighty-eight applications for heirship certificates, seven applications for letters of administration, two applications for probate, and, excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were eight other applications. The corresponding disposals were thirty-six, six, sixty-three, four, two and seven respectively, making in all 118.

Thirty estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

Nine cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages were filed, all of them by women. Four were dismissed and five cases remained pending at the end of the year. One divorce suit was filed by a Christian lady under the Divorce Ordinance, 1938, which still remains pending.

Criminal Sessions cases are comparatively rare in Aden, where the incidence of serious crime has not been greatly felt up to the present, but no fewer than four were heard in the month of July, 1946. These, added to the cases heard in the earlier months, gave a total for the year of three cases of murder, two cases of robbery and two cases of wrongful confinement.

Of those charged with murder, the accused in one case was acquitted, whilst in the others verdicts of manslaughter were brought in, resulting in sentences of seven years and ten years rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

In the robbery cases two persons were convicted, and sentenced to two years and five years rigorous imprisonment, respectively. The charges for wrongful confinement were dismissed.

The general observations of the trial judges in these sessions cases gives rise to some doubt as to the value of the jury system in Aden.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Accused</i>	<i>Nature of charge</i>	<i>Result</i>
<i>Case No.</i>	<i>No.</i>		
1	3	Robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused No. 1 was found guilty of Robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.
2	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were found not guilty, and were discharged.
3	3	Robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.
4	4	Wrongful confinement under Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code and assaulting public servants under Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code.	All accused were found guilty of robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment each.
5	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and theft under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code.	All accused were found not guilty and were discharged.
6	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused was found not guilty of both charges, and was acquitted.
7	2	Wrongful confinement under Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.
			Both accused were found not guilty, and were acquitted.

Criminal Appeals to the Supreme Court

At the beginning of 1946 four criminal appeals were pending, and during the year 345 appeals were filed. Two hundred and sixty-one were dismissed, and, of these, sentences were increased in seven cases. Forty-six appellants had their appeals allowed and were acquitted or discharged. A further thirty-two had their sentences reduced. Four appellants were ordered to be released on bail. In five appeals proceedings were set aside and retrial was ordered. At the end of the year one appeal was undecided, and this appeal was disposed of early in 1947. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is under a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum of appeal.

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled sixty-two, of which in three cases convictions were altered but sentences were confirmed, and a further twenty-seven were also dismissed. Sentences were reduced in two cases. Order of confiscation of a boat was set aside in two cases. Fines were refunded in nine cases, proceedings set aside and retrial ordered in five cases and in the remaining seven cases convictions and sentences were set aside.

In the Small Causes Court 740 suits were filed and 673 were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the Criminal Cases decided in the Magistrates' Courts in the year 1946:

Number of persons			Discharged or acquitted	
Males	Females	Total	Convictions	
11,391	312	11,703	7,578	4,125

Seven cases involving fifteen persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	No. of persons
Offences punishable under the Indian Motor Vehicle Act	4,915
Voluntarily causing hurt	144
Assault	371
Other offences against the person	186
Theft	331
Other offences against property	155
Insult	140
Affray	337
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	297
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	1,124
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	560
Offences punishable under the Emergency Legislation	3,125
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	18
Total	11,703

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	.	.	.	.	.	939
Whipping	.	.	.	.	.	12
Fine only	.	.	.	.	.	6,601

Two hundred and fifty-one applications for maintenance were made in the Magistrates' Courts. In 185 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

During the year 1945 a system was inaugurated whereby the magistrates were required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This was a complete innovation so far as Aden was concerned, but nevertheless the system ran smoothly from its inception and quickly proved its usefulness by bringing the Supreme Court into closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enabling closer supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, it is a fact that in the great majority of civil cases, even in the Supreme Court, one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader.

B. REGISTRATION

The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under review was 462.

Thirty-one applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was fifty.

Registration of Firms

Fourteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received and disposed of.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was thirty-eight.

C. POLICE

There has been little diminution in the duties which the police have been called upon to perform, in spite of the fact that the war has ended. The reason for this is that there has been an increase in crime during the year, especially house-breaking and theft, owing to unemployment caused by the cessation of war-time work provided by Service establishments. The increase in the number of passengers and cargo-ships now using the port gives many opportunities for theft in the harbour area and imposes additional burdens on the police. This increase of crime was anticipated,

and reflects (in common with most other countries of the world) the influence of post-war conditions. This, it is hoped, is only a temporary phase, and the police are doing everything possible to combat it.

The Criminal Investigation Department, which was started in 1945, is still in process of organisation, but has already performed useful work. In addition to the normal duties of such a department, it deals with all immigration into the Colony and operates the Passport Office, which was taken over from the Secretariat at the beginning of 1946.

While the training of the armed police has been improved, the strength has not been maintained up to the full war establishment, and it has been decided to reduce this section of the Force to a number near that of pre-war days. Detachments of armed police have been maintained in Kamaran and Perim, and their conduct and bearing at these places have been reported on favourably.

The civil police have been maintained up to full strength. Their health and discipline have been good, and the number of men who have passed written examinations and gained proficiency pay has increased.

The general improvement in the appearance and demeanour of the whole Force is satisfactory.

Establishment and Strength (a) Armed Police

	Head				Total
	Inspectors	Jamadars	Constables	Constables	
Approved Establishment on 31st December, 1946:					
Regular Force .	4	1	32	168	205
Additional Force .	—	6	20	116	142
	—	—	—	—	—
	4	7	52	284	347
	—	—	—	—	—

	Head				Total
	Inspectors	Jamadars	Constables	Constables	
Actual Strength on 31st December, 1946:					
Regular Force .	3	1	20	120	144
Additional Force .	—	5	22	97	124
	—	—	—	—	—
	3	6	42	217	268
	—	—	—	—	—

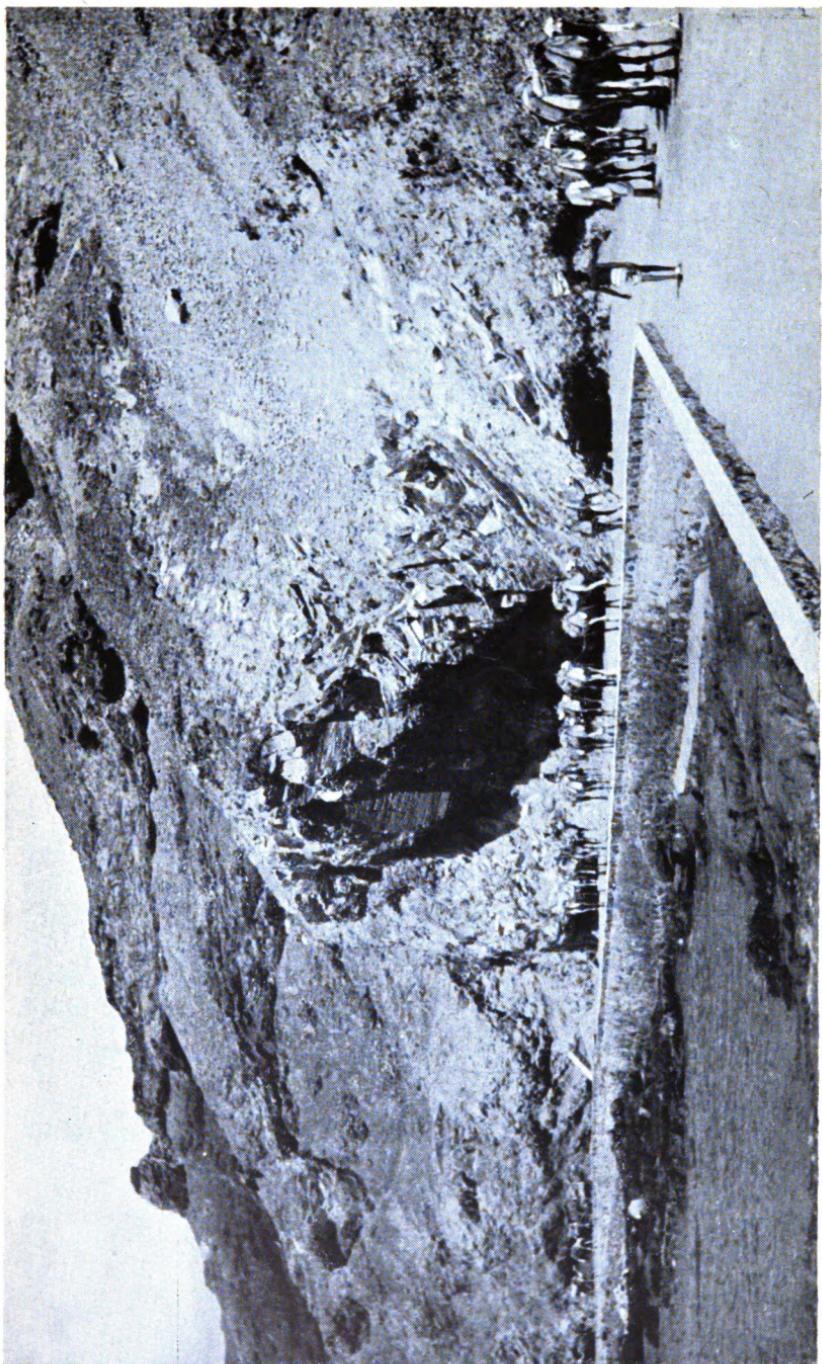
(b) Civil Police

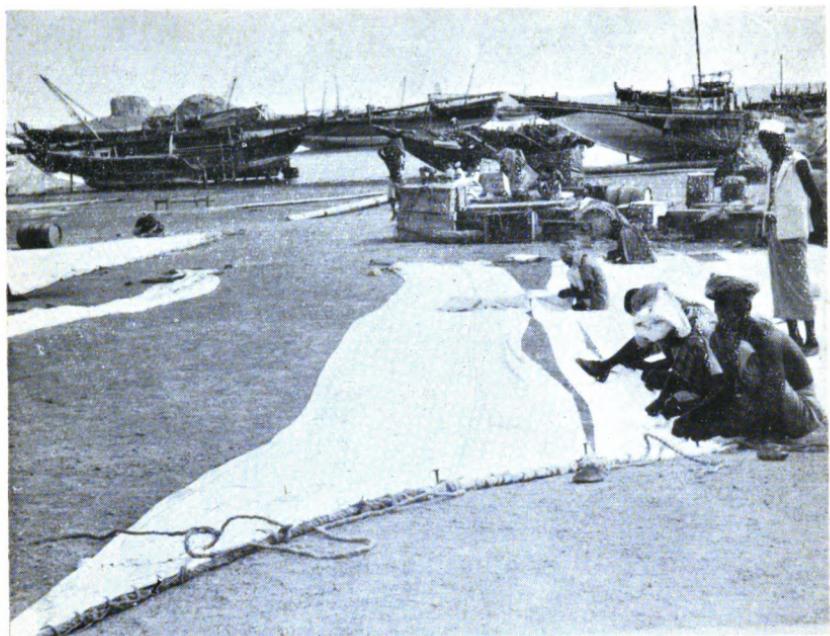
	Head				Total
	Inspectors	Constables	Constables	Constables	
Approved Establishment on 31st December, 1946	19	37	324	380	
Actual Strength on 31st December, 1946	19	37	321	377	

Fire-Fighting Duties

Police are responsible for fire-fighting duties in the Colony. In each police station one or more fire-engines or trailer pumps are maintained, and manned by personnel who carry out these duties in addition to normal police duties.

CARAVANS PROCEEDING TO THE INTERIOR VIA NEW MARINE ROAD

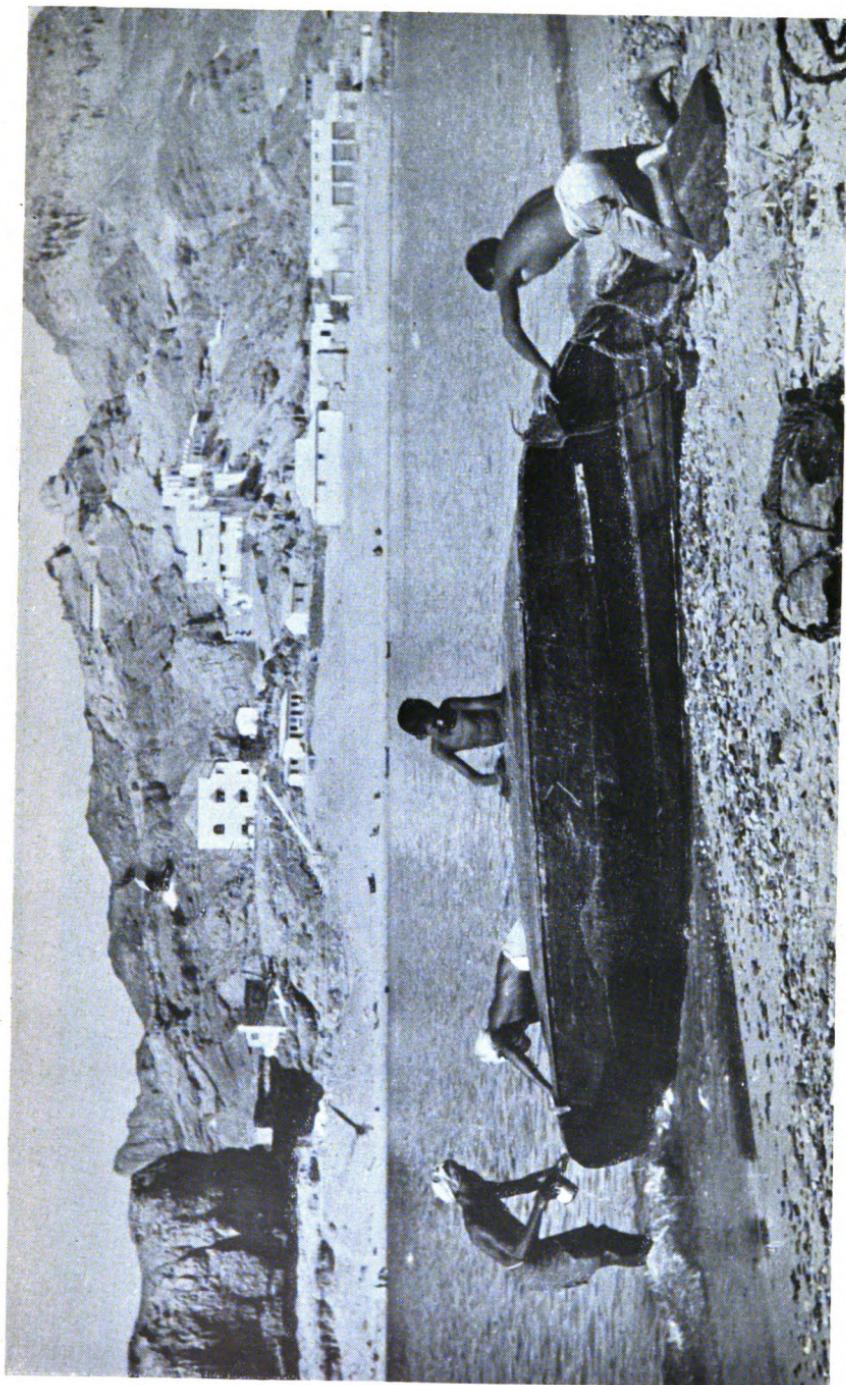




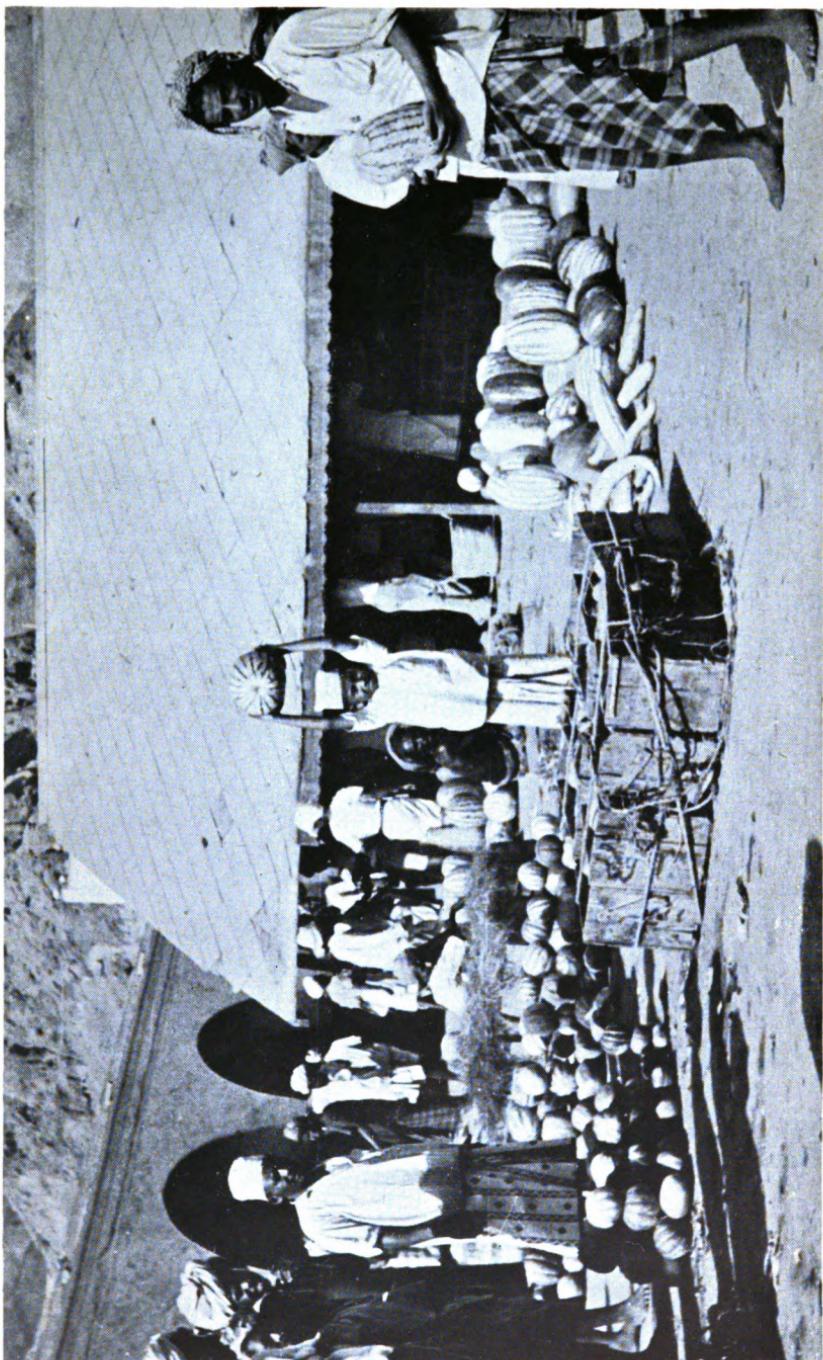
ARAB SAILMAKERS, DHOW BUILDING YARDS, MAALLA



RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED DWELLINGS, MAALLA



FISHERMEN APPLYING SHARK OIL TO DUGOUT CANOE, CRATER



VEGETABLE SELLERS IN BARRETT MARKET, CRATER

Two courses of instruction were held at the garage of Messrs. A. Besse & Co., by the kind co-operation of the firm, and twelve constables have been trained in the care and maintenance of the engines. During the year an Inspector was appointed to take charge of and supervise all fire-fighting duties. The number of fires reported and dealt with by the police during 1946 were one in Maala (no damage), one in Crater (estimated damage Rs. 1,010) and one in Sheikh Othman (estimated damage Rs. 50).

Crime

The total number of offences registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,122, as against 1,010 in 1945 and 1,129 in 1944; an increase of 112 cases for 1946 over 1945.

A total of 4,176 cases were also dealt with by police under Local Ordinance and Minor Acts.

The following tables show the incidence of crime in the different police-station areas :

	<i>Harbour</i> 1945-46	<i>Tawahi</i> 1945-46	<i>Maala</i> 1945-46	<i>Crater</i> 1945-46	<i>Sk. Othman</i> 1945-46
1. Homicide and attempted murder	—	—	1 3	—	— 1
2. Rape	—	—	— 1	—	— 1 2
3. Unnatural offences	—	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1
4. Other offences against person	4 9	17 15	22 17	20 26	16 42
5. Malicious damage to property	—	— 1	—	—	2 2 1
6. House-breaking	5 2	33 62	24 37	105 99	85 59
7. Criminal and house trespass	2 1	3 2	8 8	4 10	9 10
8. Other offences against property	64 105	82 191	110 110	253 161	87 123
9. Other Indian Penal Code offences	—	—	4 9	—	3 4 1
10. Offences against local Minor Acts	457 1,185	481 329	968 887	933 1,410	398 365
Total	532 1,302	620 603	1,137 1,063	1,317 1,713	600 605

Of the total of 1,122 offences under the Indian Penal Code, 563 were brought before Court. Five hundred cases were closed as undetected and fifty-nine cases were pending in Court or under investigation at the close of the year. As will be seen from the preceding table, there was a slight rise in the offences against property as compared with the year 1945 (769 cases in 1945 and 996 cases in 1946).

The total value of property reported stolen was Rs. 2,85,370, against Rs. 2,08,941 in 1945 and Rs. 1,16,299 in 1944. As against this, however, property to the value of Rs. 1,02,866 (35 per cent.) was recovered, as compared with a recovery of 17.68 per cent. in 1945 and 22.19 per cent. in 1944. The value placed on stolen property is invariably far in excess to its true value at the time of its loss; the value of the article when new is the one usually given by the loser.

The table of cases does not reflect those cases taken under the Civil Supplies Ordinance, the figures in respect of which are as follows :

Total number of cases	772
Total sentences of imprisonment	570
Total value of fines inflicted	Rs. 39,756
Total value of goods confiscated	Rs. 2,32,407

In addition, goods to the value of Rs. 45,111 were confiscated and handed to the Controller of Civil Supplies : these goods were abandoned by offenders who could not be traced and arrested.

These cases again involved a very great amount of work for police, but as controls were relaxed towards the end of the year 1946, and may be expected to be still further relaxed during 1947, when this type of case disappears the removal of the present additional burden on the Force will be a great relief.

Murder

Four cases of murder were reported during the year. The first case was reported on 7th February, 1946, when a Somali employed as a servant in Tarshyne area died as a result of a stab wound received on 6th February. The accused was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

The second case was reported on 30th March, 1946, when police discovered the Greek proprietor of a Tawahi restaurant had been strangled and his premises burgled during the night of 29th/30th March, 1946. An unemployed Yemeni Arab was arrested near the scene on the following day, and a tin of money similar to others found in deceased's safe (found open) was thrown away by this man at the time of the arrest. Intensive investigation at and near the scene enabled the police to build up a very strong case, but although the accused stood his trial on the capital charge with alternative charges of burglary and being in possession of stolen property, the jury acquitted him on all counts. His Honour the Acting Judge of the Supreme Court nevertheless congratulated the police on the excellence of the investigation.

The next case to be reported was on 20th May, 1946, when two sweepers at Tawahi quarrelled over a woman and one fatally stabbed the other in the abdomen. The accused was arrested a short distance from the scene, and was found guilty on 25th July, 1946, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and was sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

On 25th June, 1946, a report was made at Sheikh Othman police-station to the effect that three bodies were said to have been seen in an old bomb crater in an isolated part of the desert between Khormaksar and Imad village. After considerable search, three bodies, in a very advanced state of decomposition, were found on 26th July in a crater, and after they and the scene had been photographed, the bodies were removed to the mortuary at Crater Civil Hospital. The bodies, which had been immersed in water, were identified as those of three males, but as even disarticulation had taken place in the case of two of them, identification details were almost nil; nevertheless, as a result of peculiarities of build, teeth, remnants of clothing, etc., they were finally established to be those of an up-country

Seiyid, a relation of his and a servant. Investigation was most protracted, involving the interrogation of close on 200 persons, many of whom had to be brought from inland, and the pumping out of the crater in search of clues, but it finally led to the committal on charges of murder on 7th January, 1947, of four accused. The Crown called sixty-three witnesses and produced seventy-six exhibits, and the lower court inquiry lasted from 1st October, 1946, to 7th January, 1947.

Three of the accused were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Aden, which sentence is awaiting confirmation by the High Court of Bombay. The fourth accused was acquitted.

D. PRISON

There is one prison only in the Colony. It caters for all classes of prisoners, those on remand and awaiting trial, and those convicted, irrespective of type or duration of sentence.

The prison buildings are old, and do not conform to modern standards of prison design, but certain improvements are contemplated in 1947.

The daily average of prisoners since 1938 is as follows :

Year	Daily average						
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281

In 1946 the daily average numbers rose to 416 in February and to 420 in March, imposing a very serious strain on prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

There is no serious juvenile problem so far as the prison is concerned. Most young offenders are dealt with by means other than prison sentences, and very few, in fact, receive such sentences. Most of the juveniles who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment are undesirables awaiting subsequent deportation to their home countries.

Juveniles are not allowed to associate with adult prisoners, and are provided with separate sleeping accommodation.

The great majority of the prisoners are serving short terms; only about fourteen are in for sentences of two years or over. This effectively impedes any large-scale attempt at organised vocational or educational training. Some prisoners are trained in basket-work, shoe-repairing, etc., up to a high level of efficiency.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. The daily average of prisoners certified as sick by the Prison Medical Officer fell from 3·2 per cent. in 1945 to 2 per cent. in 1946. This reflects very creditably on the improved sanitation of the prison. It is appropriate to mention here that a modern and improved scheme of sanitation, almost entirely water-borne, is nearly completed. There was one death—a most

exceptional occurrence. In this case there is little doubt that the illness was contracted before the prisoner was admitted.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines. Prisoners are given every facility for obtaining the funds from outside for the payment of fines, where fines or imprisonment are optional.

There is no system of probation, or of welfare for discharged prisoners, in Aden at present.

Chapter X: Public Utilities

Both the water-works and the electricity supply are publicly owned, and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATER-WORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly derived from condensed sea-water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental bore-holes were sunk at Sheikh Othman, and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravels at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date nine additional bore-holes (including one in 1946) have been sunk and pumping-plant installed, and the following table shows the increase in the consumption of water over the past ten years:—

	1936. Million gallons	1941. Million gallons	1946. Million gallons
Total water raised from bore-holes	205	353	594
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	145
Water sold to shipping	18	65	44
Water consumed by military	25	96	143
Water used in gardens	76	52	143
Other purposes, including water un- accounted for	41	25	119

Owing to the fact that no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given.

The figure based on the 1946 census is 9 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the bore-holes into reservoirs and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipe-line 7 miles in length into the isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 28 miles of 2½ inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,850,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1946 over 4,000 domestic water meters were in use. Two hundred and sixty-one new connections were given in 1946.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent. per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons).

The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1946 was Rs. 7,00,000 (£52,500).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from twenty-six standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency it is automatically chlorinated.

A copy of the latest chemical analysis is given later in this Report.

The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works.

CHEMICAL RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000

Appearance: very faint opalescence, with slight deposit of mineral matter.

Turbidity: less than 5 parts per million, silica scale.

Colour: faint yellow, 15; odour, nil.

Reaction: pH neutral, 7.6; acidity as CO_2 , 0.7.

Electric conductivity at 20°C ., 1,500; alkalinity as CaCO_3 , 18.0.

<i>Ca</i>	<i>Mg</i>	<i>Na</i>	<i>CO₃</i>	<i>SO₄</i>	<i>Cl</i>	<i>NO₃</i>	<i>SiO₂</i>	<i>Probable combinations</i>
4.2	6.2	—	10.8	26.0	25.0	4.4	2.0	Calcium carbonate 10.5
4.2	—	—	6.3	—	—	—	—	Magnesium carbonate 6.3
—	1.8	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	Magnesium sulphate 21.7
—	4.4	—	—	17.3	—	—	—	Sodium sulphate 12.9
—	—	4.2	—	8.7	—	—	—	Sodium chloride 41.2
—	—	16.2	—	—	25.0	—	—	Sodium nitrate 6.0
—	—	1.6	—	—	—	4.4	—	Silica 2.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Difference 2.9
Total solid constituents dried at 180°C								103.5

Hardness: total, 37.0; carbonate (temporary), 18.0, non-carbonate (permanent), 19.0.

Nitrogen in nitrates, 1.0; nitrogen in nitrites, approx. 0.01.

Free ammonia, 0.0230; ammoniacal nitrogen, 0.0190.

Albuminoid ammonia, 0.0064; albuminoid nitrogen, 0.0052.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F , 0.245 (total iron, 0.10; in solution, 0.004; manganese, 0.007).

Metals, fluorine (F), 1.0 part per million.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches, all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have recently approached Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, a London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony, and one of their engineers arrived in Aden early in 1947.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Generation

Electricity (as a public utility) was first introduced into Aden in 1926, when the power-house was completed and three 330-K.V.A. generating sets with necessary steam-boilers were erected.

The station has subsequently been enlarged, and at the end of 1946 three turbo generators of 1,200 K.W., 1,200 K.W. and 750 K.W., respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lb./hour, were installed. In addition, two 250-K.W. generators powered by diesel engines, which were installed underground during the war by the Admiralty, are available in an emergency.

One of the above 1,200-K.W. sets was erected in 1946, together with a 20,000-lb.-capacity Babcock and Wilcox boiler.

A new canal for intake water was commenced in 1946, and is nearing completion. This has been taken below low-water mark, and to reduce the influx of seaweed a rotary screen is being erected.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts (400 volts A.C. three phases, 50 cycles). (All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.)

The average load in the station during the year was 800 K.W. The highest peak load was 1,210 K.W. This occurred at night, and was without any industrial load, which, if allowed, would bring maximum peak load to above 1,700 K.W.

Distribution

Distribution, both high and low tension, is mainly by overhead lines. These will be replaced eventually by underground cable, and a start in this direction has been made this year.

Two new sub-stations in Crater have been constructed and larger transformers installed to take the increased load.

During 1946 the Electricity Department undertook the installation of new wiring and fittings, and the maintenance of existing fittings, etc., in all Government-owned buildings, and this necessitated the employment and training of additional staff. In spite, however, of the lack of good wiremen and fitters, and the shortage of materials, practically all demands were met.

The cost of electricity to the general public is 5 annas per unit for lighting and fans and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2.57 annas per unit.

Revenue from all sources in 1946 was Rs. 10,88,000 (£81,600).

Consumers numbered 2,736 at the end of 1946, and many more will be connected when new meters arrive. Aden is becoming very electrically minded.

Chapter XI : Communications and Public Works

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and are 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are also about 10 miles of streets in the Bazaar area which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows:—

The carriage-way is composed of 4-inch bituminous macadam in two coats, 3-inch coarse and 1-inch fine, on 12-inch hard-core foundation, with 12 inch by 6 inch rough chisel dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The mileage of roads in the Colony are as shown below:

<i>Bituminous macadam roads</i>	<i>Water-bound macadam roads</i>	<i>Linmade roads</i>	<i>Total</i>
27.40 miles	13.80 miles	18.70 miles	59.90 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving the roads, and if this is forthcoming, all roads should be surfaced by 1957, road-making machinery and materials permitting.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines superimposed where necessary.

The main roads in the built-up areas are well lighted, and lighting to all secondary roads will be completed by 1948. All street-lighting is by electricity.

The expenditure on roads during 1946 was £11,000.

In addition to the 59.9 miles of roads maintained by Government for public transport 7.1 miles are maintained in the military-based area.

Statistics relating to vehicles are:

(i) Total number of cars	805
(ii) Total number of commercial vehicles	423

Figures for bicycles are not available as no registration is effected.

There are no internal air services, but the services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation connect the Colony with Kamaran, Eritrea, Sudan, Egypt and the United Kingdom.

The Ethiopian Air Lines run a bi-weekly service between Aden and Addis Ababa or Dire-Dawa (with connections as required to Kenya Colony, Egypt, United Kingdom and United States of America).

The one airfield in the Colony is maintained by the Royal Air Force at Khormaksar. There is no civil airport, but, by courtesy, the R.A.F. grants certain facilities at Khormaksar and in the Protectorate.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the Port of Aden during 1946 was 1,578, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,814,573.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1946 was 2,363 with an aggregate tonnage of 134,417.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British	1,142	4,329,872
American	96	453,491
Dutch	50	232,158
French	34	202,775
Norwegian.	62	179,384
Danish	33	126,148
Greek	31	97,434
Others	130	193,311
	<hr/> 1,578	<hr/> 5,814,573

POSTS

(a) There are four post offices in the colony, two in the Protectorate and one in Kamaran; there are also thirteen postal agencies in the Protectorate. There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable & Wireless, Ltd., maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also have a cable in Perim, and operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and with adjacent countries—i.e., French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

(b) Number of letters dealt with 2,205,203.

(c) Number of telephones 192.

BROADCASTING

(a) Number of broadcasting stations, nil.

(b) Number of wireless receiving licences, 535.

(c) Number of radio diffusion subscribers, nil.

PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony, and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department to maintain them in a proper state of repair and to carry out improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings are constructed departmentally by direct labour, and the principal works completed in 1946 are enumerated below:

Post Office, Khormaksar	.	.	.	.	.	£	2,600
New Offices for Civic Adviser	:	:	:	:	:		6,000
New Ward at Civil Hospital	:	:	:	:	:		3,000
Married Quarters, Armed Police Lines	:	:	:	:	:		1,600
Extension to Crater Post Office	:	:	:	:	:		1,000
Offices for Electricity Department	:	:	:	:	:		2,400
Extension to Posts and Telegraphs Stores	:	:	:	:	:		1,500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health, Police, Post Office and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles, such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Furniture

Owing to the scarcity of furniture, Government instituted a scheme in 1945 whereby all officials could obtain furniture on hire, and articles were purchased at that time from a local firm. Purchase did not prove entirely satisfactory, and Government furniture is now made by the Public Works Department. During 1946, 275 pieces of furniture were made and issued.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public for approval are checked by the Public Works Department, and then forwarded to Government for consideration on town-planning grounds. All buildings in course of erection are inspected to ensure that they comply with regulations in force. Twenty-one permits were issued during 1946.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Many applications were received during the year for the lease of land for industrial and residential purposes, but as the Town-Planning Scheme was insufficiently advanced, only two sites were leased during 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and consequently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Difficulty is still experienced in obtaining building materials from the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and unless this improves in the near future building works may have to be curtailed.

Stocks valued at £51,010 were issued from the Central Stores Depot during the year.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers until the latter part of the year, when a certain number of masons and

carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not very high.

Chapter XII: Science and the Arts

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL

During the year an archaeological survey on a small scale was carried out in the Colony by Mr. O. H. Myers, an experienced archaeologist. The work was limited to the neighbourhood of Sheikh Othman. An underground water conduit, or chain of interconnected wells, was discovered, together with a number of glass furnaces in which vessels and bracelets were manufactured. Owing to the paucity of basic archaeological information about Southern Arabia, the date of these and most other sites remains in doubt.

A tomb, dated by coins to about the second century A.D., was found and excavated. It yielded an interesting collection of jewellery, iron swords and knives and objects of ivory and glass. An adjoining tomb of the same period discovered accidentally in 1940 contained finely coloured vessels of glazed earthenware.

Mr. Myers drew attention to the need to preserve the mud-brick shrine of Sheikh Othman, which is one of the few buildings in the Colony surviving from before 1839. The most recent part of the shrine is of eighteenth-century date, the rest probably much earlier.

Government has appointed a part-time Director of Antiquities, whose responsibility it will be to arrange for the preservation of the antiquities of the Colony.

B. BRITISH COUNCIL

The British Council in Aden began its operations in 1941. A building was leased in Aidrus Road to house the British Institute, which functions as a social and cultural centre, having for its object the interpretation of British culture and giving a prominent place to the English language. Simple social amenities are provided, and lectures, debates, film exhibitions, etc., are held. There is an excellent library and reading-room, containing both English and Arabic literature. Classes in English are held, including special classes for the Aden police and Protectorate levies. Instruction in Arabic is also given.

The work of the quasi-independent British Institute for Women appears revolutionary in the example it sets of progress in the emancipation of women. It is doing valuable work. The Institute provides the social amenities of a ladies club and elementary English classes and domestic art demonstrations are held in a homely atmosphere.

The sanctioned strength of the London-appointed staff is as follows:

- (1) Representative who also acts as Director of the British Institute.
- (2) Directress of the British Institute for Women.
- (3) Two lecturers.
- (4) One teacher of English.

The Council also provides scholarships in the Sudan for scholars from both the Colony and the Protectorate. The post of headmaster, Mukalla, Gheil Ba Wazir School is subsidised from Council funds.

On 1st April, 1947, the number of members of the British Institute was 500, and of the Women's Institute 212. The total number of students of English is thirty-three in the British Institute and forty-one in the Women's Institute.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude $12^{\circ} 47' N.$ and longitude $45^{\circ} 10' E.$, about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :

- (a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town, known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb, known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point, but more particularly by the names of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which the buildings have been constructed, and lastly, the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.
- (b) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.
- (c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad and Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.
- (d) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of 5 miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which has been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate levy lines, the Singapore lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile northward of

its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal-light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—*i.e.*, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter II : History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day—*i.e.*, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out, Aden thus coming under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate. The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the

Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the Census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter III : Administration

Since 1937 when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasion, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex-officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; the various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law (Shari'a) is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruler, His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

A list of members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council is attached as Appendix I.

In 1945 the local government of the Colony, formerly vested in a body known as the Aden Settlement Committee, was re-organised into two Township Authorities. The largest is known as the Fortress Township Authority, and the area governed embraces the isthmus and the Peninsula, with a civilian population of 59,247. The other authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority, and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, situated some four miles from the isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony, in which are to be found four small coastal villages, the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood by fishing and basket-making, and who use the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre, and in which they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of the villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township authorities consist of official and non-official members appointed by the Governor. There is provision in the rules for the election of a certain number of members by ballot. Steps are being taken to arrange for an election as soon as practicable.

POR T ADMINISTRATION

The port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials, including the Chairman and seven non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring-basin is 36 feet; there are twelve first-class berths, including eight oil-berths suitable for large vessels; four second-class berths, including one oil-berth suitable for vessels of medium size; ten third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil-berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour-Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Chapter IV: Weights and Measures

The Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb., but varies for different commodities.

Chapter V: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following is the list of newspapers published in the Colony:

Reuters Bulletins (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden (P. & O. S. N. Co.), Steamer Point, Aden.

Aden Observer (weekly), published by the Public Relations and Information Officer, Aden.

Al-Akbar el-Adaniya (weekly Arabic paper), published by the Information Office.

Fatat-el-Zegirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

Ash-Shuruq (weekly Arabic paper), published by Hamza Ali Luqman. (Publication temporarily suspended since 24th September, 1946.)

Saut-el-Yemen (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Mahmood Zobairi, Crater, Aden.

Chapter VI: Bibliography

I History, Topography and Natural Science

BURCKHARDT, J. L.: *Travels in Arabia*, in two volumes (Henry Colburn, New Burlington Street). London, 1829.

FORBES, H. O.: *The Natural History of Soqatra and Abd-el-Kuri*. Liverpool, 1903.

HUNTER, Capt. F. M.: *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia* (Trubner & Co.). London, 1877.

INGRAMS, W. H.: *Arabia and the Isles* (John Murray, Albemarle Street, W.). London, 1938.

INGRAMS, W. H.: *A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Conditions in the Hadhramaut* (Colonial Office Report). London, 1936.

NIEBUHR, C.: *Voyage en Arabia* (French) in two volumes. Amsterdam, 1776.

PHILBY, H. St. J. B.: *Sheba's Daughters* (Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2). London, 1939.

PHILBY, H. St. J. B.: *A Pilgrim in Arabia* (Robert Hale, Ltd., 18 Bedford Square, W.C.1). London, 1946.

SCOTT, HUGH: *In the High Yemen* (John Murray). London, 1942.

II Popular History and Travel

BURY, G. W.: *The Land of Uz* (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.). London, 1911.

JACOB, H. F.: *Perfumes of Araby*. London, 1915.

JACOB, H. F.: *Kings of Arabia*. London, 1923.

STARK, FREYA: *Seen in the Hadhramaut* (John Murray). London, 1938.

STARK, FREYA: *East is West* (John Murray). London, 1945.

STARK, FREYA: *Southern Gates of Arabia* (John Murray). London, 1936.

STARK, FREYA: *A Winter in Arabia* (John Murray). London, 1945.

III Archaeology

MISS CATON THOMPSON: *Moon Temple at Hureidha*.

Appendix I

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor.
 Hon. Chief Secretary.
 Hon. A. Muchmore, O.B.E.
 Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
 Hon. K. Bechgaard (Acting Attorney-General).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
 The Chief Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
 Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
 Hon. J. Goepel.
 Hon. E. G. Shrubbs.

Unofficial Members

Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
 Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
 Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
 Hon. Seiyid Abdu Ghanem.
 Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
 Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
 Hon. Judah M. Yahooda.
 Hon. J. Kirton.

Appendix II

List of publications issued by the Government of Aden:

Official Gazettes (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with Legal Supplements) per year.

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the financial year ended 31st March, 1946.

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year 1945.

Report of Education Department for the year 1945-46. Price Rs. 1.8.0

Annual Report of the Aden Police, 1946.

Annual Veterinary Report for 1946. (In Press.)

Annual Report of the Audit Department for the Financial Year 1945-46.

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Aden for the Year 1947-48.

Trade and Navigation Report of Aden for the years 1941 to 1945. (In Press.)

Administration Report of the Aden Port Trust for 1945-46. (Published by the Aden Port Trust.)

General Map of the Colony of Aden. Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet. Price Rs. 5.

PART IV

ADEN PROTECTORATE

(A) WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Chapter I: General Review

THE year 1946 was not a very happy one in the Western Aden Protectorate; staff and other shortages persisted to such an extent that the year under review can be summed up by saying that it was a period of marking time. That this should have occurred in 1946 was particularly unfortunate, since it was a year which called for a concerted drive to shepherd and stimulate the new State Administrations and introduce at least one new one (Amiri). What remained of the experienced political staff of 1945 was dissipated in 1946 through transfers and leave, which, together with existing staff vacancies, caused a relaxation of Government's influence on the Western Aden Protectorate.

Yet, the picture was not wholly unhappy. The Fadhli, Beihani, Dathina and Eastern Subaihi Administrations reported some progress, particularly the first. Western Subaihi country was put under control and an administration set up by the Sultan of Lahej at Am Shat. It is likely that His Highness will be in a position to take over the administration of the whole country in 1947. A new Adviser Treaty was signed by the Lower Yafai Sultan (to be implemented when staff is available), and it is hoped that the Audhali Sultan (who has already made great strides in setting up an administration) will sign such a treaty in 1947; relations with the Saqladi (Shaibi) Sheikh were unhappy during the period under review as a result of his disapproval of events in Amiri country (where Government was compelled to assist a tribe—the Shairis—against the wishes of the *de facto* ruler, Amir Haidara, whose tyranny and oppression were a byword in the Western Aden Protectorate). An experienced Political Officer (Mr. Davey) * was posted to Dhala (Amiri) on his return from leave, and it is hoped that an administration will be set up in 1947. The finances of the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate remained at a lower ebb, as staff and equipment shortages still prevented Government-enforcing security in its richest area, Manq'a, which lies 225 miles from Aden and 75 miles to the north of Ahwar, the State capital.

Chapter II: Population

The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is approximately 350,000 souls, all Shari'a Arabs, with the exception of about 2,000 Jews.

* Since writing this report Mr. Davey's death has been notified. He died in the execution of his duty.

Chapter III: Occupations, Wages, Labour Organizations

By far the most important occupation in the Western Aden Protectorate is agriculture involving as it does about 90 per cent. of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving and the preparation of hides and skins. Wages vary greatly—from As. 12 to Rs. 1.8.0. Working hours vary from about sixty hours a week from April to October and less from November to March.

Chapter IV: Public Finance and Taxation

FADHLI STATE

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
1. Agriculture . . .	Rs. 64,000	1. Civil List . . .	Rs. 30,000
2. Courts . . .	20,700	2. Administration . . .	18,500
3. Customs, etc. . .	1,12,400	3. Treasury and Cus- toms . . .	
4. Licences . . .	4,100	4. Military . . .	17,300
5. Royalties . . .	17,600	5. Agriculture . . .	17,100
6. Loans . . .	24,000	6. Education . . .	55,500
		7. Judicial . . .	1,700
		8. Miscellaneous . . .	7,700
		9. Public Works Re- current . . .	7,500
		10. Public Works Ex- traordinary . . .	3,500
			12,000
	<hr/> Rs. 2,42,800		<hr/> Rs. 1,70,800

LOWER AULAQI STATE

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
1. Agriculture . . .	Rs. 6,300	1. Administration . . .	Rs. 10,600
2. Courts . . .	4,500	2. Treasury and Cus- toms . . .	1,700
3. Customs, etc. . .	6,700	3. Military . . .	2,400
4. Licences . . .	700	4. Education . . .	400
		5. Judicial . . .	3,000
		6. Miscellaneous . . .	1,400
		7. Public Works Ex- traordinary . . .	1,000
	<hr/> Rs. 18,200		<hr/> Rs. 20,500

DATHINA

	<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
1. Courts	Rs. 15,600	1. Administration	Rs. 3,200	
2. Taxation	22,000	2. Education	500	
		3. Judicial	2,600	
		4. Public Works Extraordinary	1,700	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	Rs. 37,600		Rs. 8,000	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

BEIHAN SHARIFATE

	<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Total	Rs. 86,100	Total	Rs. 64,600	

EASTERN SUBAIHI ADMINISTRATION

	<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Total	Rs. 9,300	Total	Rs. 9,100	

The main heads of excise and taxation revenue are: (1) transit dues, (2) crop and livestock taxation and (3) Customs dues. All vary considerably throughout the Western Aden Protectorate.

Chapter V: Currency and Banking

In the Western Aden Protectorate Indian rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the present (1946) rate of exchange being Rs. 2.6.0 to the dollar.

Chapter VI: Commerce

The principal imports are grains, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth and cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.; the principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Chapter VII: Production and Agriculture

Agriculture in the Aden Protectorate in 1946

The year 1946 brought favourable rainfall and crop conditions to South-West Arabia. The year saw the end of the famine in the Hadhramaut, and the remaining work of the Famine Relief Organisation was in reality poor relief and rehabilitation. Abundant local food was available in the Hadhramaut from March onwards, but the urban populations dependent on remittances from the Far East continued to suffer in many

cases. The crop conditions in the Eastern Protectorate were outstanding, as they were in parts of the Western Aden Protectorate, where in particular the Beihan district was revived by an excellent irrigation season. Local shortages in Audhali, Dathina, Billili and Ahwar were solved without difficulty from local Western Aden Protectorate supplies and small imports. Elsewhere in the Western Aden Protectorate good crops were harvested.

Rainfall, Livestock and Crop Conditions

The "seif" rains of 1946 were fair only and rather late. They were soon followed by a remarkably strong "kharif". In the highland areas of Western Aden Protectorate rain fell too late in the "seif" to effectively crop large areas to sorghum; but summer wheat and barley were sown on the heavy "kharif" which followed. In Beihan some 9,000 acres were sown to a late "seif" flood. This crop, unfortunately, suffered damage from locusts. But the production of grain and fodder revived the Beihan district from the very low state into which it had fallen. In the Hadhramaut, the "kharif" season was judged to be the best in fifteen years. A succession of floods reached the Hadhramaut Wadi, and its tributaries greatly benefited the date-groves, which were already giving a heavy crop from the previous years' good "kharif" floods, while widespread cultivation of millet, beans and curcurbits was made possible on the dry land areas which became inundated.

The condition of the animal industry showed great improvement in most parts of the Protectorate, where stock regained ground in numbers and condition. This was particularly so in the Eastern Protectorate.

At the beginning of the year, irrigation water supplies in the Western Protectorate had fallen to a low state, but at the end of the year under review they showed a remarkable improvement in almost all districts, making possible a large increase in the area cropped during the winter season for the 1946-47 crop.

Pests and Diseases

Young flying locusts which entered the Beihan district in July caused severe damage to the "seif" millet crop. At about the same time a small hopper outbreak occurred, but this was dealt with without difficulty. Swarms continued to invade the Protectorate during the rest of the "kharif" season, and although favourable breeding conditions existed in almost all districts, only one further hopper outbreak had to be faced. This was on the Audhali Plateau, an area generally considered by the people to remain free from locally bred hoppers on account of its altitude. In this outbreak Gammexane bait effected very rapid destruction. Unfortunately, large numbers of hoppers were hatched over the border in the neighbouring Yemen Province of El Beidha. Assistance with bait and staff was given to the Yemen authorities, but they were not prepared to pay any labour employed on baiting work, and as a result a good many escapes took place.

Rinderpest entered the Audhali Sultanate with imported Yemeni cattle in June; isolation and vaccination around the infected area stamped

out the disease. Horse-sickness vaccine was imported from Kabete for use in Dhala and Beihan at the end of the year.

Market Conditions

The year saw a considerable reduction in the prices of food-grains, particularly in the interior of the Eastern Protectorate, when a heavy wheat crop harvest was followed by a bumper date crop and widespread harvests of flood-grown millet. At the end of the year food prices in this one-time famine area had fallen to pre-war levels.

In the Western Aden Protectorate local shortages in some areas, particularly Beihan, Dathina and Audhali Sultanate, kept prices up until the autumn, when harvesting of millet started. In Abyan bumper crops of millet found a ready market in the Colony of Aden, where a re-export trade in Ethiopian and Yemeni grain flourished. After some 400 tons had been sold from Abyan, export was banned in order to conserve Protectorate stocks. The prices of oil-seeds rose during the year, and only dropped slightly after the harvesting of good crops in Abyan.

The M.T. dollar exchange remained round about Rs. 233 to 100 M.T. dollars throughout the year.

Demonstration and Experimental

Owing to staff shortages, little attention could be paid to this important side of the activities of a normal Department of Agriculture. On the Seiyun demonstration plot, supervised by the Agricultural Officer, Famine Relief Scheme, small observation plots of Hadhramaut wheat and of introduced Western Protectorate barley yielded as follows :

Aswadagashimur, 2,823 lb. per acre.

This black awned variety is considered more resistant to rust than other Hadhramaut types.

Ba gireifa, 1,882 lb. per acre.

Helba, 2,353 lb. per acre.

Barley 907 lb. per acre from a very poor stand.

In Khanfar trials were made with a spreading variety of ground-nuts imported for the confectionery and hawker trade in Aden. A first planting was made on the "saif" irrigation. It was found difficult to train workers using the local drill attachment to sow thickly enough. As a result, a stand of under 30 per cent. was obtained. The crop received two waterings after planting. The yield was 415 lb. per acre unshelled. A second crop was planted at the end of the "kharif" flood. Again a poor stand was obtained. One watering only—that given to the land before sowing—was sufficient for this crop, which, with an estimated 20 per cent. stand, gave 586 lb. per acre unshelled.

With further trial and practice a correct seeding should be obtainable, and with a full stand it is confidently expected that profitable yields can be obtained. The ground-nut crop should fit in well to the farming system of the coastal irrigation areas, where, at present, millet, sesame and melons are the main production. A small trial plot of Tokar cotton was laid down in Khanfar on land watered from the last of the September floods.

Increased Production

The world shortage of cereals and the actual famine conditions in India and parts of East Africa made it essential that efforts be increased to achieve self-sufficiency in food production within the Protectorate. For once the effort made with ample funds but with inadequate staff coincided with a good season in almost every district of the Protectorate. In the Eastern Protectorate the Famine Relief Rehabilitation Scheme, controlled for the last nine months of the year by the Famine Relief Officer, had adequate funds for assistance to farmers who were able to take advantage of the floods which brought water to their lands.

The flood season was followed by the planting of a large acreage of wheat, and at the end of the year there was abundant good, with prices down to pre-war rates and the prospect of a good wheat and barley crop and a bumper date crop for harvest in 1947. Proposals for the formation of a Hadhrami Farmers' Union (a co-operative organisation) are under consideration.

The difficulties in establishing a healthy co-operative organisation in an area such as the Hadhramaut need not be stressed, but it is hoped that they will be overcome.

As a first effort in the rehabilitation of the Wahidi country's agriculture fifty-seven plough oxen purchased in Dhala were trekked across the Protectorate to the Wadi Meifa'a for distribution by the Residency staff to the Wahidi farmers.

In the Western Aden Protectorate a special allocation of Rs. 1,50,000 (bringing the total amount available for advances to farmers under the Increased Cereal Production Scheme to Rs. 1,70,000) enabled advances to be made in the Beihan, Audhali, Abyan and Ahwar districts. The results obtained were very satisfactory, particularly in the Beihan District, where it is estimated that over 14,000 acres were cropped from flood irrigation on the "saif" and "kharif," while at the end of the year there were some 217 wells irrigating 1,117 acres of winter wheat and barley. Without the available advances totalling Rs. 60,000 many impoverished farmers would have had to accept harsh terms from merchant moneylenders, and even with this assistance the merchants obtained their cut owing to the fact that they controlled most of the seed supply. Plans on hand for the formation of a Beihan Farmers' Association in 1947 may prevent this state of affairs in the future, and to further this project recovery of advances will be partly taken in kind, to enable a reserve of seed to be built up.

The Audhali Plateau farmers, who had suffered from a bad season in 1945, were able to carry on with the aid of advances made at the start of millet-planting. In this district, as in Beihan, plans were on hand at the end of the year for securing the farmer against the activities of the merchant moneylender.

Apart from this cereal production, the Audhalis of the Dahir Plateau are keenly interested in the growing of potatoes, onions and fresh vegetables—crops introduced by the Agricultural Office in 1939-40. Since 1940 the plateau has supplied temperate climate vegetables to the Garrison and civil population of Aden. A departure from this rule was made in the summer of 1946, when the R.A.F. brought in a proportion of their requirements on transport planes from other areas.

The Khanfar Scheme, Abyan District

The Khanfar Development Scheme reached the fourth and last season in regard to the control of the original area taken over on a four-years' lease. Since 1943 the scheme has been expanded, so that the original area is only a portion of that now brought under control for water development by the Department of Agriculture. At the end of the year it was possible to record that the scheme had been fully justified. Roughly Rs. 2,49,537 had been spent, while Rs. 1,79,197 had been recovered, and assets other than the irrigation development and improvement to the land, valued at Rs. 86,413, were on hand. An area of desert, bush and semi-derelict irrigation land covering nearly 5,000 acres had been brought under some sort of development, and already for its size was proving one of the richest tracts in the Aden Protectorate.

At the end of the year proposals were under consideration by Government for the formation of an Abyan Board to take over the work of the Khanfar Scheme and to extend operations to the rest of Abyan. The primary function of the Board, if formed, will be Water Development and Control, but other operations, such as the maintenance of a machinery pool (tractor ploughing service, threshing machinery and so on) and assistance in credit and marketing for the peasant farmers, will also, it is hoped, be dealt with by the new organisation.

Tractor Ploughing Service

One D.6 Caterpillar, one Caterpillar 30 and four W.6 International Wheel-type tractors were in use. The effective strength owing to lack of spares did not exceed the D.6 and three W.6's.

Ploughing was charged for at the rate of Rs. 40 per day for the work of a W.6 drawing a two-furrow mould-board plough, and Rs. 100 per day for the W.6 drawing five discs. Deferred payment until crops had been harvested and marketed was allowed, and at the end of the year some Rs. 23,000 was due for collection from farmers (receipts from work performed during the previous season were Rs. 26,000).

The work of the tractor ploughing unit has had a marked effect on increased production in Lower Abyan, where much of the land has in past seasons been abandoned to *Sida'a* grass (*Desmostachya bipinnata*). The clearing of this grass by hand is costly, and generally inefficiently done with the hoe, while the local plough drawn by a yoke of oxen makes little impression on it. With the introduction of tractor ploughing the peasant farmer can have the grass broken for about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre, and conserve the labour of his ploughing oxen for the work he has to perform on the irrigation system and at the ploughing and drilling work which follows the inundation of the land.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund

Proposals for development in three areas of the Protectorate were submitted in 1944, and further progress has since 1945 awaited the appointment of an irrigation engineer to make further examination of the schemes. In the meantime the Development Committee examining proposals for expenditure in the Colony and Protectorate of Aden has recommended the allocation of £300,000 for irrigation development in the Protectorate.

Chapter VIII: Social Services

A. EDUCATION

Education in the Protectorate is, in common with other services, under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools within the area, gives such advice and assistance as is required and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory.

The general educational policy in the Protectorate is to build up self-supporting State Departments of Education as the States or Sultanates become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. These Departments, it is intended, should organise and control a system of village schools, central Primary Schools and, in the case of the largest States, Central Lower Secondary or Intermediate schools. One such Department is full, being under the Mukalla Government in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. This Department has a Sudanese Director of Education, who is also Education Adviser to the British Agent, and an Inspectorate of five local Arab inspectors. A second is in process of formation in Lahej State in the Western Aden Protectorate, where a son of His Highness the Sultan performs the duties of Director of Education.

In the more backward parts of the Protectorate it is the policy meanwhile to grant aid directly, from His Majesty's Government funds, to schools which are capable of development beyond the level of elementary Quranic teaching. These grants range from small fixed grants in the case of Quranic schools to the full payment of teachers' salaries in the case of sub-grade schools (schools which almost but not quite reach Primary level). Assistance in supplies of books and school materials is also given in each case.

Education beyond the Primary stage will in due course be provided for Protectorate boys, as well as for boys from adjacent areas, in the Lord Lloyd College, a full Secondary boarding-school which the British Council proposes to build within the boundaries of Aden Colony. It is proposed that the College should develop vocational courses, including teacher-training, as well as general courses. It is further proposed that the College should have attached to it a Primary section for the accommodation of pupils who come from areas where proper Primary education is not yet available. The Director of Education Aden has been acting as adviser to the British Council on the development of this scheme. The architect who is to design the College buildings is already in Aden, and it is hoped that the scheme will soon be put into execution.

One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorate is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs which the Department runs directly. This is a Primary boarding-school with a maximum capacity of thirty-six pupils which was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Protectorate and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad. It is, however, too small to be run either economically or with the full development of activities which it should contain. It was therefore agreed, at a meeting presided over by

His Excellency the Governor and attended by Sir Angus Gillan, Controller of the Empire Division of the British Council, in Aden in March, 1946, that consideration should now be given to its amalgamation with the Lord Lloyd College.

Steady, if not rapid, progress has been made throughout the year. Notable events are the visit, to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraph, of Sir Angus Gillan to discuss procedure in regard to the Lord Lloyd College, the holding of three vacation teacher-training courses for Western Aden Protectorate teachers and the recruitment of four more Egyptian teachers for the main school in Lahej.

There are forty-four schools in the two Protectorates, but this number includes Quranic schools (which give a little general education) and sub-grades schools. The only Protectorate schools which provide a full range of Primary education are the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs—the main school in Lahej—the fourteen schools maintained by the Mukalla State Department of Education and the Bedouin Boys' Military Boarding-School in Mukalla.

The only school in the Protectorate with post-Primary classes is at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla. Opened in 1944, it now contains four post-Primary classes and eighty-two pupils. It is a boarding-school with a rural bias. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a very high degree, and it is a most inspiring school to visit. A number of scholars have been sent to the Sudan for education beyond the range of this school. Actually there are nineteen students being trained as teachers in the Sudan, through the co-operation of the Sudan Government. Of these "scholarships," one is being provided by His Majesty's Government, five by the Mukalla Government, two by His Highness the Sultan of Lahej and thirteen by the British Council.

There are no facilities for post-Secondary training in the Protectorate. The only "scholars" sent abroad for higher education who have so far reached the post-Secondary stage are two Western Aden Protectorate ex-students of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, who are now in the Gordon College, Khartoum. One of these is eventually to take a teacher-training course, the other a course in agriculture.

Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to girls' education. There is none in the Western Aden Protectorate. In the Eastern Aden Protectorate His Majesty's Government maintains a school for Bedouin girls, and the Mukalla Government maintains one sub-grade girls' school with about 150 pupils.

Comparative Literacy Figures

The number of children in schools supervised by Government or local Government authorities was not more than 100 in 1939; in 1946 it was over 4,000.

From this brief review it will be gathered that educational provision in the Protectorate is extremely meagre and development over the whole area apparently slow. It is therefore only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorate. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorate before that time. It existed, rather

haphazardly, maintained by private individuals, trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was almost always the village school and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Seiyun and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men, drawn mainly from the Seiyid class, who were well read in Quranic studies, Shari'a Law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protectorate. Any development of education initiated by Government had therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate, and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers.

As has been mentioned above, educational development on any large scale has taken place in two States only, Mukalla and Lahej. For the very extensive development in Mukalla, which is based on a programme drawn up by Mr. Griffiths, Principal of Bakht-er-Ruda Institute of Education in the Sudan, in 1938, very great credit must be given to Sheikh Gaddal Said El-Gaddal, M.B.E., the Director of Education and his staff. For the growing advance in Lahej special credit is due to Emir Ali, the son of Sultan Sir Abdulkarim Fadhl, who has keenly supervised every stage of the development.

His Majesty's Government annually spends £5,373 on education in the Western Aden Protectorate (ten sub-grade and eight Quranic and Primary schools), including the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which is situated in the Colony.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the following is the expenditure and number of pupils.

Expenditure

£3,448 from funds provided by His Majesty's Government.

Rs. 1,89,712 by the Mukalla Government.

Rs. 2,500 by the Sai'un Government.

£230 contribution by the British Council for the Headmaster, Intermediate School, Gheil Ba Wazir.

Number of Pupils

3,137 boys, 350 girls in Primary schools.

87 boys, Intermediate School, Gheil Ba Wazir.

Annual attendance, 91 per cent.

At Bakht-er-Rudha Teachers' Training School and other schools in Sudan (prior to teacher training), ten.

B. HEALTH

The commonest diseases found in the Western Aden Protectorate were:

Malaria (mainly malignant tertian in type), dysentery (mainly amoebic in type), **leg ulcers**, wounds and burns, fractures, **headache**, **constipation and gastritis** often due to eating of "qat", intestinal infestations, unspecified diarrhoeas, **dental caries**, **bronchitis**, **pulmonary tuberculosis**, pneumonia, **trachoma**, conjunctivitis, senile cataract, middle ear disease, syphilis, gonorrhoea, **yaws**, sciatica, arthritis, scabies, favus, ringworm, impetigo, **vitamin-deficiency diseases** (especially night blindness), **anaemia** due to some of the above and to deficient diet. (The most prevalent of the above are shown in bold type.)

No typhus was diagnosed, although there were two "suspect" reports from Dispensers in Beihan and two from the Western Area of the Western Aden Protectorate.

Four deaths and a small short epidemic in Beihan in mid-May, 1946, were described as due to the same disease as caused a large epidemic and over twenty deaths in Beihan in mid-October. Clinically and on examination of blood films the latter was found to be due to malignant tertian malaria, with a few cases of the benign tertian type. Both the Western outbreaks were identified as malaria.

Dhala town and district had a very widespread epidemic of malaria in September to October, 1946, which fortunately caused few deaths.

Yaws (which may be described as non-venereal indigenous primitive syphilis) continues to be prevalent in Beihan. In February, 1946, it was found to affect many in the Um Shatt district, Western Area, and in December, 1946, was found in the Mufa'ad district near Dhala.

The Protectorate Medical Service consists of twenty-four dispensers in seventeen dispensaries, eleven of which were visited monthly by a doctor or sister from the Mission Hospital.

The others were visited when possible.

C. HOUSING

The fixed Western Aden Protectorate population are housed for the main part in mud-brick and stone dwellings, while the nomads live under camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched palm-huts, and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees. The poorer sections live in mud-brick houses, one-storeyed stone huts and straw huts.

Chapter IX: Law and Order

A. JUSTICE

The Law Courts in the Western Aden Protectorate are of two kinds: (a) Shari'a Courts (which administers the Shari'a or Quranic Law), and (b) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Shari'a Courts.

B. GOVERNMENT GUARDS

Strength

Owing to the absence of proper Headquarter buildings and lines, the delay in the appointment of the Depot Officer and the very restricted facilities for training in the Hindu Garden at Sheikh Othman, it was found to be impracticable to bring the Force up to the authorised establishment.

	<i>British Officers</i>	<i>Arab Officers</i>	<i>N.C.O.s</i>	<i>Guards</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Menials</i>
Establishment	4	15	70	419	28	3
Strength	3	15	58	367	28	2
Under Establishment	1	Nil	12	52	Nil	1

Posts

Posts were maintained in Dathina district at Am Quleita, Mudia and Am Khudeira; in Abyan district at Ja'ar (Khanfar) Dirgag, El Husn, a seasonal post at Masana and at Shuqra; in Beihan district at Beihan El Ain, Mosqus, Al Kara and El Husn; in Subeih district at Tor al Baha El Firsha, Am Rija, and at Am Shatt from January to May; in Ahwar district at Ahwar, Masana and El Oqma; and in Dhala District at Sufra.

Operations

In January, 1946, ninety-one N.C.O.s and men under the command of Qaid Ahmad Salih proceeded to Subeih country with the British Agent and a detachment of the L.T.F., and established a post at Am Shatt, which was garrisoned by Government guards until the end of May. In January, subsequent to the ambushing of the Assistant Political Officer and a Government guards escort in Ahl Bil-leil country, resulting in the death of two Government guards and the wounding of two other men, a large detachment under the command of the Commandant, supported by the mobile wing of the A.P.L., proceeded to Am Khudeira district with the British Agent. Peace was established between the Government guards and the Ahl Bil-leil and fines collected. In June a party of twenty men, under the Acting Commandant, accompanied the British Agent to Dhala on the occasion of the Shairi-Amiri disturbances. In March a detachment of men accompanied the R.A.F. armoured cars in a reconnaissance patrol to Mahfad, and in November a party accompanied the cars to Haban in an attempt to reach Beihan by road. Numerous escorts were provided for R.A.F. and civilian parties proceeding to Dhala in Quteibi country.

General

Apart from general duties of preserving the peace under the direction of the Political Staff in these districts, assistance has been afforded to the Director of Agriculture in the protection of crops and collection of advances in Abyan and Ahwar district. Government Guards have also assisted in the collection of road-tolls in Tor al Baha district; for three months Qaid Ahmed Salih was acting Assistant Political Assistant in charge of this district, in the absence of political staff.

C. PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own State prisons, which are supervised by the political staff.

Chapter X: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate, which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' Al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily stabilised by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night; above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol" extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into: (a) the littoral belt which varies between 4 and 40 miles in depth; (b) the maritime ranges about 1,000-2,000 feet above sea level; (c) the intromontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and (d) the highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and which falls away into the Ruba' Al Khali (or Empty Quarter), with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intromontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Seiyun, the capital of the Kathiri State.

The Western Aden Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts, the chiefs of which are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government:

Abdali, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Sultan of Lahej, who is the premier chief of the western area.

Amiri, Amir Nasr bin Shaif Seif, C.M.G. Capital, Dhala.

Fadhl, Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. Capital, Shuqra.

Lower Yafa'i, Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. Capital, Al Qara.

Haushabi, Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. Capital, Museimir.

Upper Yafa'i Confederation, Sultan Muhammad bin Salih, Capital, Mahjaba. Mausatta, Sheikh Ahmed Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. Capital, Al Qudma. Dhubi, Sheikhs vacant. Capital, Dhi Sura. Maflahi, Sheikh Qasim 'Abdurrahman. Capital, Al Jurba. Hadrami, Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. Capital, Ash Shibr.

Shaib, Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi. Capital, Bakhal.

Quteibi, Sheikh Hasan 'Ali. Capital, Ath Thumeir.

Alawi, Sheikh Salih Sayil. Capital, Al Qash'a.

Aqrabi, Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdullah. Capital, Bir Ahmed.

Audhali, Sultan Salih bin Husein. Capital, Lodar.

Upper 'Aulaqi, Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. Capital, Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital, Yeshbum.

Lower 'Aulaqi, Sultan 'Aidrus bin Abdullah. Capital, Ahwar.

Beihan, Sharif Salih bin Husein. Capital, An Nuqub.

Subeih, Sheikh Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih, Sheikhs Muhammad bin 'Ali of the Barhimi and Abdullah ba Sa'id of the 'Atifi.

Chapter XI: Administration

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have tribal guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden

Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

(B) EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Chapter XII: General Review

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shahr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali, and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghaliib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shahr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is approximately 300,000 souls.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdel Kuri and Brothers Islands, in 1866, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 5,000; the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous, and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, shown on European maps as Tamarida.

Chapter XIII: Famine Relief

The most satisfactory item of news in 1946 was a rapid reduction of famine conditions in the Wadi Hadhramaut, which was helped by heavy rains in July and August. In January Government control of camel transport from the coast to the interior ceased, owing to the increase of camels available for all purposes. In March the wells taken over by Government from farmers who had been unable to work them during the famine were returned to them, and between the beginning and ending of the year kitchen attendance figures dropped from 13,581 to 3,063 per diem.

The construction of Nuqra dam proceeded fitfully, work being delayed for five months during the summer pending the arrival of experts to decide whether cement or local lime should be used to bind the stones of the dam. It is hoped the work will be completed by June, 1947.

Agricultural loans were issued by His Majesty's Government in the wadi in the same volume as during the previous two years, and undoubtedly

played a great part in alleviating famine conditions. Loan returns for the period 1944-45 and 1945-46 were completed, and it was found that in the former year repayments were at an over-all average rate of 34 per cent. of the total issue, and in the latter at 50 per cent. Towards the end of the year under review a vigorous drive was made to increase the rate of loan repayment, and it is believed that as a result the repayment rate in 1946-47 may have risen to 75-80 per cent.

The Director of Agriculture, Aden, pressed farmers receiving loans to sow barley instead of the traditional wheat in the autumn, and favourable results were reported from the change-over, although at first it proved difficult to persuade the farmers on the merits of barley.

Chapter XIV : Tribal, etc.

North and west of the Wadi Hadhramaut the year was marked by frequent raids of the Dahm, and on some occasions Hadhrami tribes retaliated—in one case, unfortunately, in error on the Saudi tribe of Yam, which resulted in protracted negotiations between the local Governments and the Saudi authorities. There was some reason to believe that the Dahm raids were not discouraged by the Yamani authorities.

In the area lying west and north of a line drawn between the Qu'aiti provinces of Du'an and Hajar there was tension throughout the year as a direct result of the "forward" policy pursued by Mukalla Government. This policy included the imposition of a tax on date-trees owned by tribesmen, the attempted occupation of the whole of Wadi 'Amd and a ban on arms-carrying, which was particularly resented by tribes in Wadis 'Amd and Hajar. The penetration into Wadi 'Amd led to skirmishes with the important Bal Ubeid confederation, who live to the west of Wadi 'Amd, and the issue was uncertain at the end of the year, although half the Mukalla Government Regular Army remained posted in the wadi. In Du'an and Hajar the opposition to the new date tax took varying forms. In Du'an a Tax-payers' Association was formed, which came to Mukalla to present fifteen demands to Government for settlement before paying the tax, and some concessions were made to them. In Hajar the tribes, headed by Ba Rasheid Nuwah, refused to pay, and in view of the situation which had already developed in 'Amd and Du'an, the Mukalla Government were compelled to acquiesce. In view of the disturbed condition in Wadi 'Amd, the tribes naturally resented the ban on arms-carrying, and in Hajar the local Governor, who tried to impose the ban, was openly snubbed by Ba Rasheid Nuwah, who arrived in the wadi with a body of 200 men or more and fired a *Zamil* in his honour. In fact, this arbitrary ban on arms-carrying was contrary to Qu'aiti Law.

There was nothing unusual to report from other tribal areas.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

These have dragged on throughout the year, and much time was wasted in settling subsidiary disputes, and constant friction between the States and their tribesmen resulted. Much of the value of the successful

operations against Bin Abdat in the previous year was wasted, and a general state of uneasiness and suspicion was created among the tribes on the marches.

UNIFICATION OF HADHARAMAUT

An interesting development was the appearance of a movement which aimed at unifying the Hadhramaut under one government. The origin of the movement was in Tarim, but it later received active and powerful backing from the Seiyids in Du'an, notably Seiyid Hamid Al Mihdar. Indubitably a main reason for the movement was that rich Kathiri subjects found themselves paying double taxation for all luxuries imported to the wadi. During the War they had had no remittances to buy such things, and previously the Kathiri State had not been sufficiently well developed to tax them. Some people on the coast suspected that the movement was an attempt on the part of the Seiyids to regain their traditional power in a new disguise.

Chapter XV : Finance

Revenue and expenditure of local Governments shown as under :

Revenue

Mukalla Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 22,00,988
Sai'un Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,85,267
Wahidi Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	87,697

Expenditure

Mukalla Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 19,80,190
Sai'un Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,64,172
Wahidi Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	73,841

Assets and Liabilities

Investment Mukalla Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 8,00,000
Debts (H.M.G. Loans)	.	.	.	.	.	.	58,783
Investment Sai'un Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,00,000
Debts (H.M.G. Loans)	.	.	.	.	.	.	41,246
Investment Wahidi Government	.	.	.	.	.	.	30,000

All local States had a successful financial year after the war. The disappearance of Bin Abdat in particular had assisted the Kathiri authorities and for the first time the Kathiri State faces the future with a well balanced budget.

Chapter XVI: Commerce and Trade

Imports and Exports

			<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Wheat, all sorts	.	.	10,648 cwt.	Rs. 2,83,960
Millet, Yemen	.	.	81,993 "	16,63,860
Millet, other sorts	.	.	51,824 "	10,37,190
Maize	.	.	25,132 "	4,18,750
Flour (wheat)	.	.	12,007 "	4,11,660
Rice, all sorts	.	.	17,189 "	5,55,425
Dates, Basra	.	.	25,062 "	5,01,240
Dates, other sorts	.	.	1,882 "	44,960
				(Muscat)
Sugar, refined	.	.	14,868 "	5,20,380
Simsim	.	.	37,145 "	14,95,600
Tea, black	.	.	52,544 lb.	1,41,360
Sheep and Goats	.	.	4,875 nos.	1,21,875
Ghee (butter cla'd)	.	.	1,729 cwt.	2,76,600
Oil (simsim and cocoanut)	.	.	1,603 "	1,28,310
Kero', Oil and Petrol	.	.	163,320 gals.	2,44,980
Spices and Condiments	.	.	—	16,75,686
Cotton piece-goods, G. Sheeting	.	.	594,130 yds.	5,94,130
Cotton piece, other sorts.	.	.	—	9,62,962
Cigarettes and Tobacco	.	.	—	54,528
Wood and Timber	.	.	—	1,89,852
Miscellaneous	.	.	—	10,50,500
Total value of imports	.	.		Rs. 1,23,73,808
Tobacco	.	.	18,595 cwt.	Rs. 5,20,660
Honeycomb	.	.	10,264 lb.}	35,648
Honeycomb cleaned	.	.	7,560 "}	
Date, country	.	.	2,925 "	7,000
Lime	.	.	—	15,456
Sheep- and Goat-skins tanned	.	.	70 scores	4,200
Miscellaneous	.	.	—	1,16,600
Total value of exports	.	.		Rs. 6,99,564

SOCIAL

It is regrettable that the year saw the first strikes in the Hadhramaut; one in Mukalla in protest against the report of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine, and the other in Sai'un against new taxation.

Chapter XVII : Legal

In all areas the legal system proved insufficiently advanced to meet the requirements of the people. The year saw the first execution (by shooting) since the Resident Adviser was appointed to Mukalla. The criminal was the murderer of the Governor of Hajrein. For the first time a Coroner's Court was held in Mukalla under Colony Law.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the principal States, Qu'aiti and Kathiri, are administered by their Sultans as constitutional rulers. The Qu'aiti Sultan has a State Council. The Kathiri State is advancing slowly on the same lines. The Wahidi States of Balhaf and Bir Ali have adopted simple administrations under the British Agent's supervision.

Chapter XVIII : Personal

His Highness the Qu'aiti Sultan completed a successful tour of the Wadi Hadhramaut, including Kathiri territory, early in January. He left for India in May, and was still absent at the end of the year.

The Balhaf Sultan, who was insane, died in January, and no successor had been appointed at the close of the year.

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